The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4722. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 12 by Ocean Telegraph.

Arrival of the Saxonia and the New-York at this Port.

The London Times Advises Clemency Toward the Fenians in Canada.

The Report of an Insurrection in Spain Untrue.

Arrests in Consequence of a Plot in Saragossa.

End of the War in Japan—Report of the Tycoon's Death Confirmed.

NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Case of the Convicted Fenians in Canada.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 12.

The London *Times* of this morning says, considering the difficult position of the President of the United States, and his efforts to prevent the invasion of the British territory in North America, it would see with satisfaction some compliance with this request in behalf of the Fenians who had been convicted of treason and sentenced to death. But still it would concede no immunity in case of another invasion.

SPAIN.

The Report of an Insurrection Untrue.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 12.

The report that an insurrection had taken place in Barcelona is untrue.

Political Arrests in Saragossa.

MADRID, Monday, Nov. 12.

A plot has been discovered in the City of Saragossa, in consequence of which several arrests have been made.

JAPAN.

The Reported Death of the Tycoon Confirmed.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 12.

Telegraphic dispatches have been received which state that the war in Japan has ended.

The report of the death of the Tycoon is confirmed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 12.

The Cotton market is heavy. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14⅜d. The sales to-day are 8,000 bales.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 12.

Consols to-day are quoted at 89⅜ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 12.

The following are the current prices for American securities.

United States Five-Twenties, 69⅜.
Erie Railway Shares, 52.
Illinois Central Shares, 77⅜.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

THE SAXONIA AND THE NEW-YORK AT THIS PORT.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, and the *New-York*, from Bremen, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing mails to the 30th ult.

A Brest journal states that the *Great Eastern* has been chartered for the purpose of carrying visitors from New-York to Brest during the Exhibition. She will subsequently be taken by the French Transatlantic Telegraph Company, and employed to lay the cable between France and America.

In an article upon the Mexican question, the Madrid *Politica* regrets that Spain did not remain in Mexico with France and England, in order to establish a durable Government in that country.

The Spanish Consul at Malta has informed the Government that a contagious epidemic disease has appeared among cattle coming from Tunis.

According to intelligence from Miramar, the condition of the Empress Charlotte remains unchanged. A telegraphic reply has been received from the Emperor Maximilian to the messages which have been addressed to His Majesty respecting the health of the Empress. The Emperor expresses approval of the course which is being pursued by the physicians at Miramar, but says nothing of any intention on his part to leave Mexico.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims—Present Aspect of the Question—Reasons for Bringing the Matter to a Settlement.

From the London Times, Oct. 30.

We have more than once, during the present Autumn, reminded our readers of the outstanding *Alabama* claims. If these claims were, as some people think, destitute of all legal or reasonable foundation—still more, if they were preferred out of a mere desire to pick a quarrel with us, it would be useless to waste words upon them. No one, however sincere may be his horror of war, can maintain that an entirely groundless demand ought to be allowed, for the sake of peace, by a Christian nation, or that such a concession would have any other effect than to invite further aggression. *The present question, however, wears a very different aspect.* It is certain that, whatever view may be taken on this side of the Atlantic, an almost universal opinion prevails on the other that the United States have suffered a grievous wrong at our hands, and that we have denied through our Government a legitimate claim for reparation. *This in itself constitutes a strong case for consideration, and, if necessary, for reconsideration.* A nation, like an individual, is not an impartial judge in its own cause, but this remark applies to ourselves as well as to the other party, and justice compels us to observe that in offering to submit the matter to arbitration the Americans have given the best proof of confidence in the justice of their position. Few lawyers, indeed, looking at the circumstances from a purely legal point of view, *will deny that a great deal may be said for the arguments embodied in the dispatches of Mr. Adams and Mr. Seward.* A compendious statement of these arguments may be found in the *North American Review* for the present month, and if they fall short of establishing the liability of Great Britain for damages inflicted by the *Alabama* and her consorts, they go far to show, what has often been admitted in our own columns, that she represents a *casus omissus* in international law. It is manifestly contrary to the law of nations that a vessel should be equipped and commissioned by or on behalf of a belligerent in a neutral port, and thence sally forth to prey on the commerce of the other belligerent. It is manifestly permitted by the law of nations for a neutral shipbuilder to construct a vessel-of-war, and sell it to a belligerent Government, provided the vessel is not equipped or commissioned within neutral territory, does not issue from a neutral port in a warlike character, and does not acquire that character till she has visited a part of her own country. *The peculiarity of the Alabama case was that at no time and in no respect was she a mere article of merchandise, but was destined by those who built her, as well as by those who ordered and purchased her, for the purpose which she ultimately fulfilled.* The construction of her hull, the enlistment of her crew, the preparation and embarkation of her armament—all were parts of the same transactions, conducted by the same agents, and she never in her whole career entered a Confederate port. "She went nowhere for sale," *and but for a flagrant breach of our neutrality could have had no existence as a Confederate cruiser at all.* Upon these facts the Americans claim an indemnity from us, alleging that a State is responsible for wrongful acts of its subjects, which either more effective laws or a more vigorous execution of its present laws might have prevented. Lord Russell, denied, in substance, that anything beyond an honest application of our own municipal statutes can be required of us by a foreign Power, and declined to entertain the question whether, in fact, our Foreign Enlistment Act had been applied in good faith. But no one had raised this question, while another question—whether our Government had acted with sufficient promptitude—was excluded by his general doctrine. *Here is the weak point of our advocate's reasoning, and it is right that we should acknowledge it frankly.* The principle that international obligations are limited by the provisions of municipal legislation, though apparently sanctioned by the high authority of the late Attorney-General, is assuredly not above dispute, and if this principle be surrendered we can hardly help recognizing the conflicting "equities" of two innocent parties in the Alabama case.

Upon this ground alone we should regard a reference of these claims to a joint commission with great satisfaction, but it is not upon this ground alone that we venture to urge this course upon the attention of Lord Stanley. If the dictates of justice be doubtful, those of policy are clear. Great Britain has everything to gain by the adoption of a code whereby a weaker maritime Power may be restrained from equipping Alabamas in American ports. Our navy may or may not be the most powerful in the world, but, if it were ten times as powerful as it is, it could not protect our commercial marine against privateers built anywhere and commissioned nowhere. It is said, but without due regard to past experience, that in time of war the United States would never allow their shipbuilding trade to be prejudiced by such engagements. Assertions of this kind are not only insulting to the honor of a kindred nation but unjust in the highest degree. The original Foreign Enlistment Act of 1794, so damaging to French interests, was passed by Congress when sentiments of friendship toward France and ill will toward England were at their height, and the decisions of United States Courts on delicate points of international law are deservedly quoted with the greatest respect in our own. Though we lament the disposition lately shown to retaliate supposed injuries at our hands, by altering the existing American law in the wrong direction, we do not believe that as it stands it would be perverted by American judges, or that a more stringent act, if passed by the legislatures of both countries, would fail to be enforced in either. Let us anticipate, then, the violent counsels of a dominant party by conciliatory overtures which would be appreciated by the whole nation. We have a Foreign Secretary, who is not only free to do so, without any sacrifice of personal dignity, but enjoys the rare credit, both at home and abroad, of being superior to national prejudices. Such an opportunity, if lost, may not recur before some fresh dispute arises to confound the merits of that now pending, and to make its settlement impossible.

President Johnson—The South and the Constitutional Amendment—Mistakes of the Democratic Party.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1866.

Whatever may have been President Johnson's chances of success at the beginning of last Summer, there can be but one opinion about them now. He has lost the day, finally and hopelessly. Concessions might bring back to him the Republicans who were once his friends, but he has so utterly discredited his policy, so alarmed the people by his extravagant language, and so aroused suspicion by his loud talk about State rights, that he can never stand so well again before the public as he did on several occasions during the last session of Congress. Then, though firm and self-reliant almost to a fault, he seemed to have a just appreciation of the difficulties surrounding the task which he had undertaken, and to be influenced in the main by fair and impartial views. But he has fixed his mind on one side of the question so intensely as to be unable even to perceive that there is another and a very different side to it. *He is so strongly convinced that he is right as to be unable to comprehend how any one can differ with him.* The astounding speeches he delivered in the course of his Western tour show how deplorably he misapprehends the tone and drift of Northern feeling. He has never been able to bring his mind fairly into contact with it, and it is an almost incredible fact that while the President was shocking and alienating from him the whole country by his wild harangues, he all the while believed that he was producing an immense impression in his favor. Not until the result of the late elections undeceived him could he realize that his fatal tour had not been a great success. I believe that the most experienced members of his Cabinet shared that impression—some strange blindness seems to have seized them all. The President went about the country denouncing the Congress, striking blindly at friends and foes, and doing all the election work of the Radicals for them beforehand. Their speeches were unnecessary after his. He had strengthened their cause to an extent which they had not dared to hope for, even from their best friends. And now Mr. Johnson is as completely left out of the political calculations of the future as if he did not exist. Here the failures are fossed aside without delay or regret, and politicians are busying themselves in speculations upon what will happen after the elections, and in trying to find a suitable man to succeed the one who has broken down at the most critical part of his career.

The determination of the Northern people with regard to the South cannot be misunderstood. They will not suffer the States to come back into the Union with their former privileges until the civil rights of the black race are secured, and all danger of the repudiation of the Union debt or the acknowledgment of the Confederate debt is warded off. It is waste of time to argue about "State rights," or to discuss what the old Constitution does or does not sanction. *The people would supersede that Constitution altogether, rather than run the risk of letting the South recover its old sway in the Legislature.*

It may not be right under the Constitution to insist upon terms before allowing States their share of representation; but the bulk of the people are resolved that it shall be so ordered, and that decision is beyond appeal. The South must submit to whatever terms are imposed upon it, and *it need not hope for easier conditions than were offered to it in the Constitutional Amendment passed at the close of last session.* The object of that new article is to give to all persons civil rights without distinction of color, to exclude negroes from the basis of representation unless they are allowed to vote, to forbid any prominent leader in the rebellion holding any office in the country (unless Congress, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, chooses to remove this disability,) and finally to declare for ever valid the public debt of the United States. The Southern people have no alternative but to accept these terms of "reconstruction," or have harder ones thrust upon them. If they dislike to return to Congress with diminished power they can give their negroes votes, and have as many Representatives in the House as ever. They can gain nothing by postponing or attempting to evade their decision. A Republican journal, moderate in views, and hitherto strongly supporting the Administration, fairly warns them that "a refusal to yield to the extent now required is calculated to provoke; and the governing power, thus defied, may enforce claims which it has not yet preferred." There is not the most distant probability of the sentiment of the Northern people undergoing any change, unless it is toward greater stringency in the treatment of the Southern States. They were nearer obtaining favorable terms directly after the war than now, for then a magnanimous and generous feeling prevailed. In the first reaction which followed the war the North did not seem disposed to erect new barriers across the passage into the Union. It has had time to reflect since, and it finds that no perceptible difference in the national prosperity is made, whether the Southern States have representatives in Congress or not. Moreover, the interval of a year has been well employed by the extreme Republicans in keeping alive old sectional jealousies and animosities, and in deepening the distrust which the North may not unreasonably feel with regard to the sincerity of the South in its submission. The future of the negro has been deemed a matter of little importance compared with the security of the national debt. It is upon this point that the Radicals have succeeded most strongly in awakening the misgivings of the people. Stevens and Sumner have dwelt more upon the danger of the rebel debt being foisted upon the Government than upon the right of the negro to the suffrage. "The Southerners," said Mr. Horace Greeley at a meeting the other day, "would never let the country rest until their debt was paid;" and this is a chord which is always being struck, and never struck in vain. "The Southern people," added Mr. Greeley, "would come right in and settle up this Winter, because they have found who is master in the North." Rough as the prediction is, it is to be hoped, for the sake of the excluded States, that it will be fulfilled.

To censure the tactics of a political party in the midst of a great contest is not always a just course, but it is impossible for any one who is here not to perceive that the *failure of the President is partly due to certain mistakes of the Democrats.* They refused to act with the Conservative section of the Republicans, who were willing to join them, and they pressed forward their own candidates too soon. In some instances a choice was made which rendered any result but defeat impossible, as in Pennsylvania, where a Mr. Clymer put up for Governor against Mr. Geary, a Republican. Now, Mr. Clymer was antagonistic to the war throughout, and Mr. Geary supported it—who could doubt which would be elected? Give any Northern community the choice between a notorious "Copperhead" and a "good Union man," and who could have a moment's hesitation in pointing out the winner? The very nickname would have settled it. Then, also, the Democrats have been too boisterous in their exultation in finding an "ally" in Mr. Johnson; *they have done themselves no good, and the President much harm, by adopting him with so much enthusiasm.* The homely proverb might have cautioned them not to shout till they had got out of the wood. In reality, they were expected to win in these elections, but there was no reason for inviting a great defeat. Had they shown ordinary prudence, and confined their aims within reasonable compass, and had the President been prevailed upon to stop quietly in the White House all the Summer, the party who are truly conservative in the present crisis—whether calling themselves Republicans or Democrats—might have gained a few votes. As it is, sixty members of Congress have been returned down to the present time, of whom forty-eight glory in the title of Radicals.

In this state of affairs there is no hope for the South but in submission to the demands of the ruling party. There is a tendency in some quarters to look to Gen. Grant for interference in favor of the excluded States, but there cannot be the slightest doubt that he would go down before this tide of public opinion, if he attempted to stem it, as quickly as Mr. Johnson. No man in the country could turn it aside. The ablest of all the Radical journals correctly reflects the present tone of feeling when it says, "The South insisted upon war and has had enough of it; it is now our turn to insist that the peace we have conquered shall be so settled as to make war impossible for the future." It would doubtless be some satisfaction to the South to be assured that if it accepted the Constitutional Amendment, the terms implied in it would be adhered to, and the right to representation be conceded. But, with the day altogether on their side, the Radicals are not unlikely to insist upon greater "guarantees" than they could obtain the consent of Congress to last session. *The vagaries of the extreme section of their party will find no more favor with the people than the Democratic Party has found in these elections.* The fight at present is against all sections which supported the Confederate cause, or did not enter heartily enough into the Union war. When that is over there will come the contest between the Conservative and the Radical Republicans, and violence will bring upon the latter the fate which Mr. Johnson has brought upon himself. In the next Congress the President's veto will be of no avail; there will always be a full two-thirds majority to pass a measure over it. *The South would, therefore, do well to enlist moderate men at the North on its side, before there is time to force more unpalatable proposals upon it than those which they may now embrace.*

The President's Tour to the Tomb of Douglas—American Feeling in regard to the Alabama Claims.

Correspondence of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The general feeling here in official circles is one of despondency, but it does not appear to have extended to the President. He is not less firmly attached to his policy than before the last elections, nor has he lost any of his faith in its ultimate success. He cares little for the desertion of his friends, for he never valued their support very highly, and his frequent remark to those who see him still is, "The people will come round to my views yet; there is time enough before my term of office expires for them to penetrate the real object of the tactics of the Radicals." He cannot be persuaded that anything happened in his memorable Western tour of which he has cause to repent. The more he is pressed and assailed—the louder the popular voice grows against him—the more obstinate and immovable in his convictions he becomes. He has been advised by a portion of his Cabinet to modify his course; but, unless his mood changes before the opening of Congress, his message will be very much of the same character as his recent speeches. He has been urged by more than one of his counselors to address the people in something like the following strain: "I have tried my best to recommend to the North a policy of liberality and reconciliation towards the South. That policy I still believe to be just and wise; I am convinced that it would further the general interests of the country more successfully than the plan of reconstruction devised by the Republican Party. But the people are opposed to me; they have decided against my suggestions, and I willingly bow to their decision, and advise, as the wisest course which can be followed under circumstances which I cannot control or alter, that the Southern States receive the Constitutional Amendment, and thus make one more appeal to the sense of fairness and right-dealing of the North. It is my earnest hope that if they do this they will no longer be denied their right of representation in Congress." Such is the spirit in which the President's friends are endeavoring to induce him to speak to the country in the present emergency. But the words they would put into his mouth are exceedingly distasteful to him, and even if he could be brought to see that it is impossible his present policy can prevail he would probably refuse to abandon it candidly and openly. Mr. Johnson's mind is not a receptive one; it runs in a fixed groove, and is slow to take in new ideas. All his speeches in the West were repetitions of each other. His allusions to "Judas," and his calling upon his enemies to bind him upon the altar and "pour out his blood as a libation," tired the patience of the people before he reached Chicago. There was no necessity for his antagonists to make a martyr of him. It answered their ends more completely to let him go on digging pits beneath his own feet.

The tour, in truth, is a subject of ridicule and shame throughout the country. Strange stories are everywhere in circulation respecting it—stories which it is needless to describe, and which do not reflect any credit upon those of whom they are told. There is no whisper against the President which goes beyond the too palpable fact that he must have been led astray very much by his temper and feelings on several occasions. The idea of the tour was Mr. Seward's, and the astute Secretary would probably hesitate to recommend another. He was so overpowered by the fatigue and excitement of the journey that he was carried from the railway station into his house on a stretcher, and has since been in very weak health. The excursion was unfortunate to everyone who engaged in it, and I doubt whether even Gen. Grant is so popular as he was.

There is a subject of greater importance to England than these domestic affairs of the United States in which the interest of the people is again reviving. I refer to the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. Whether some of the public journals have received a hint to renew the discussion or not I cannot say, but latterly those journals which are supposed to be inspired from this city have been doing their utmost to excite afresh the popular indignation against England. It is unfortunate that there should have been left by the late Ministry in England an open wound, into which professional agitators and mischief-makers can probe whenever other sources of excitement fail them. A year or so ago, when Lord Russell refused Mr. Seward's offer to refer the whole matter to arbitration, I informed you of the effect which the prompt (and, as it was thought, discourteous) rejection of what was intended to be a friendly advance produced in this country. Mr. Seward himself, as I stated to you at the time, was annoyed and discouraged. It was from him I learned that the proposal for arbitration had been made two years and a half before, and, as he said, "was only made then to strengthen the hands of Lord Palmerston's Government against the Tories, who were believed at that time to be more hostile to the United States than the Liberals." Lord Russell, it will be remembered, offered to consent to the appointment of a commission to inquire into all claims the two Governments had against each other, except those connected with the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*, which, as Mr. Seward said, were the most important point of all." Since last Autumn the question has occasionally been touched upon in Congress; but chiefly owing, I believe, to the intervention of Mr. Seward, the Committee on Foreign Affairs made no attempt to bring it in a regular manner before the Legislatures, and during the recess public opinion with regard to it seems to have slept.

These claims, however, if I am rightly informed, are likely to be pressed upon the attention of Congress in the forthcoming session. That war with England on account of them is even a remote contingency, no one, except a few Fenians wilder than the rest, believes; but *the universal feeling undoubtedly is that the Alabama claims cannot be abandoned.* The Government has no intention of giving them up, and perhaps it is not sorry to have one topic within its reach on which it can be in perfect accord with the people at any moment, and which even affords it a chance of retrieving its popularity—for, although I think there is less bitterness in the public mind toward England than there was a year ago, still the very mention of the word *Alabama* is sufficient to kindle it afresh. It is not alone the escape of the vessel from Liverpool that the Americans complain of, but its being allowed to refit for many months after in every British port throughout the world. Whether these complaints are just or unjust, it is not my business to decide; I tell you simply the views which the American people entertain upon the question. The light in which they regard the *Alabama* is clearly explained in the last number of the *North American Review*, from which I quote a passage. The writer says:

"The *Alabama* was not built, equipped and dispatched from a neutral port to sail as contraband merchandise, subject to the chances of capture and of a market in a foreign port. On the contrary, she shipped a crew of fighting men in the neutral country, and sailing thence, took in her armament, by the previous skillful disposition of her builders, in other neutral territory. She went nowhere for a sale. She was bargained for, bought and sold before she left the dock. Her builders took no risk of a market, neither of seizure nor of confiscation as contraband. Briefly, she had not a trait of mercantile adventure or of commercial character or risk about her, beyond the naked fact that her building and equipping were paid for, and doubtless handsomely. She was warlike and hostile from the beginning. The contract was to make her such. Her commission as a Confederate war vessel was on board of her in Liverpool."

Besides this strong belief in the justice of their case certain circumstances have occurred within the past few months which will render it difficult for the English Government to postpone much longer a decision with regard to their acknowledgment or rejection of the claims. It will be remembered that at the close of last session "General" Banks brought in a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in favor of the repeal of the neutrality laws of the United States, and that a measure with this object was prepared and actually carried by the House. It was stopped in the Senate, but *the Radical Party are pledged to take it up next session and pass it through both Houses. That is their share of the bargain which they entered into in the Summer with the Fenians, and the Fenians on their part have voted with the Radicals in all the elections.* That this arrangement will cause some trouble to England is certain. If the neutrality laws are repealed, or, as it is pretended, "assimilated" to those of Great Britain, (although Mr. Banks' bill went much further than that,) the Government here will no longer have the power to interfere with the movements of the Fenians. It will, indeed, have destroyed all pretentions to its claims on account of the *Alabama*, but any one will be at liberty to fit out vessels of war, or to sell arms, and otherwise aid the Fenians in any enterprise they may undertake. "We shall serve you," people say, "precisely as you served us during the war"—following the law of retaliation in violation of all other laws. Such a course would be deplored by all Americans of the better class; but what influence have they in Congress against such men as Mr. Banks? When Mr. Colfax, the Speaker of the House, suspends the debates and leaves the chair to introduce a "prominent Fenian" to the Assembly, what can be hoped for from the rank and file of his party? The party is committed to the furtherance of the Fenian cause; it has received a consideration, previously agreed upon, for its services. Whatever may be the good intentions of this Government, they can avail nothing if the Neutrality Laws are changed.

It would, then, be a great advantage if the Alabama differences could by some means be cleared out of the way. Whether this Government would be disposed now to enter into the plan which it once proposed, of referring all the questions in issue to arbitration, is uncertain. A new Government on your side the Atlantic, and a new foreign secretary on this, the last being a possibility which is being talked of, might be favorable to a settlement of the difficulty. Lord Stanley is thought well of here, while Lord Russell is—if I may be allowed to translate the feeling into one word—detested. It would not be possible for the United States Government to discuss proposals of arbitration with him; but with the present English foreign Secretary there are no prejudices to overcome. If it could be arranged that some agreement between the two governments could be entered into before the meeting of Congress, the possibilities of future embarrassments would be greatly lessened.

AUSTRIA.

Growing Unpopularity of the Emperor—Coldness of His Reception at Prague—His Worn and Depressed Appearance.

The Prague correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of October, gives a very sad account of the Emperor's reception in that city. After describing the military and civil escort, the writer thus pictures the appearance of Francis Joseph, and the chilling way in which he was received by the people:

"Next was a carriage of Court officers, and then, in an open carriage, drawn by two rather poor horses, with a chasseur of great brilliancy on the box, came the Emperor with an officer by his side. Emperor of Austria, will you bethink you that you are an Emperor, and not a mere General? Will you remember that Austria is a country, and not a camp? Will you remember Solferino and think of Königgrätz? Will you recollect that Maria Theresa was one of your greatest predecessors, and that Franz Joseph, in his plain green coat and top boots, was the darling of the people? Why this ever-waving green plume of cocks' feathers, this gilt cocked hat, this white tunic, and those tight-strapped trousers, and those spurred heels? In vain was the cocked hat lifted, and the plumes drooping downwards let fall in gracious curve. The windows were full, the street was crowded with an orderly multitude, no policemen to keep the peace, no soldiery to line the pavement; but as the carriage passed *the click of the horses' hoofs on the stone, and the jingle of the courier's sword were as distinctly heard as if the Emperor were alone at midnight.* And it was midnight around him; black, lowering, cold and starless—the night in which monarchs move when the sun of the people's love has set. Hats were raised as he passed—not all, but most, perhaps—and that was all. Followed by a few shabby hackney coaches and some Burgher Guards, and a guard of honor, and a vast mob of the Commons of Prague, who never said a word, he drove to the Hradschin, where his poor abdicated uncle was waiting to receive him. Perhaps it was otherwise elsewhere, and that he met with some little sympathy before he was lost to sight. *That care-worn face, that sad, anxious look, that emaciated form would move a generous or a noble people, even in their bitterest anger and most vindictive rage, to forget the monarch in the man.* It would have done me good to have turned on my host as he rubbed his hands and cried, "Ah, ah! you see how he was received," in great delight, and to have treated him as the mob served Fabricus, but it would have done no good to me or the Emperor, and no Lady Lobkowitz was at hand to break his fall. And what is to be the end of it all? To-morrow there will be torchlight processions, there will be festivals, grand theatricals, reviews, audiences, deputations, speeches. But what is Franz Joseph to do in order to gain the hearts of his people? Eighteen years ago he came to the throne with all the personal elements of a prosperous reign; young, high-spirited, and brave, he was popular, and beloved, and trusted. What has he done to deserve such treatment as he met with today? Let his councillors and his friends, his intimates and his statesmen, answer. They may answer that he was obstinate and unlucky, but they may be courteous enough to omit the first epithet if they can show that his want of good fortune was not due to them; for as the gods will not tolerate mediocrity in poets, so will subjects not forgive ill fortune in their princes. With what a sad heart he must have met the embraces of the luckless father who resigned his sceptre because he was too unpopular to reign. Both father and uncle live in the Hradschin. It is not too late now to correct an error with regard to the Kaiser's personal conduct which had a large foundation in the public faith, and gained a certain kind of sentimental respect for him abroad. It was said that he refused to go to his army because he could not bear the idea of a German monarch leading an army to moisten the fields with German blood, (not by any means a novel proceeding, be it said, and not at all unlikely to happen again, be it prophesied,) and it was also reported that he refrained from going to headquarters for the more solid reason that he feared he might cause embarrassment and reproduce the mischiefs of Solferino; but the fact is the very hard and absolute fact that His Majesty had decided on going after the early affairs at Nachod and Trautenau, and had actually sent up his horses under the charge of an officer of his personal staff to the army, when the disaster of the 3d of July finished the campaign in one crushing blow. Had Franz Joseph of Hapsburg ridden from the roadside to the front of his reserves on the afternoon of that tremendous day and called on them "Let us take Chlum or die!" he might have died, but certainly had he lived he would have escaped the mortification and the fear of this cruel 24th of October.

Another Sick Man in Europe—Austria an Empire Out of Date.

From the London Times, Oct. 30.

There is, indeed deep gloom gathering round the throne of that ill-starred Francis Joseph, and it seems as if every step he took plunged him deeper into his sea of troubles. Baron Von Beust, we are told, has really been placed at the head of the Imperial Cabinet. The intelligence of that ominous appointment, which was accounted as too absurd to deserve credit, receives now the fullest confirmation, and it is even asserted that the New Foreign Minister took his oath of office at Prague yesterday. We say nothing of the open defiance thus hurled at Prussia and Bismarck. The Emperor is an independent Sovereign, and the choice of his advisers is no concern of his neighbor's; but the Emperor's subjects are not likely to share his confidence in a man who, whatever may be his abilities, has invariably ruined every cause he took in hand. Baron Von Beust will be looked upon as a stranger even by the German party at whose head he will be placed; but his appearance in the Cabinet can hardly fail to be received as a declaration of hostilities by the rival nationalities of Czechs, Magyars and Sclaves, now so irreconcilably arrayed against the Government. We have seen how the nomination of Count Goluchowsky to the Governorship of Galicia has been like a firebrand thrown into that Province to light up the worst passions of the Polish and Ruthenian population. The flame of civil discord threatens the Empire on every side, and, as if there were not enough of Magyar and German, Sclave and Saxon, and the whole confusion of hostile races, the runaway Jesuits from Venetia have now come for a refuge to the Emperor, and have roused among the people of Vienna and Prague the enmity which that holy militia seldom fails to excite in every European community.

Austria has had at all times a great many friends in this country. Since the cession of Venetia, we will venture to say, she has hardly an enemy. It is difficult to withhold sympathy from a sovereign the butt of such constant and undeserved adversity. But to suggest an escape for him out of his present difficulties seems a task beyond the power of man. *Austria is an Empire out of date.* The house of Hapsburg was put in possession of vast estates at a time in which the idea of nationality conveyed no meaning. It was said of the Princes of the House of Savoy that "geography did not allow them to be honest men." It may be said of the Austrian Emperors that their position rendered any other form of government than absolutism impossible in their States. *Austria was a mere abstraction—a dynasty, a court, a bureaucracy, an army.* What she has been from the beginning she will probably continue to the end. The discordant races under her sceptre can hardly be kept together upon free and equal constitutional principles. *Austria must seek her basis in one of her nationalities to the detriment of all the others.* It was on the German hitherto that her strength was grounded. Should the ruling power depart from her present centre at Vienna, should the sceptre fall from the German, where is there another hand in the Empire able to wield it? As in the Ottoman Empire, so in the Austrian, nothing seems easier than to drive out the ruling race; *but nothing is more difficult than either to substitute another race in its stead, or to keep together the various races on terms of freedom and equality.* There is no course for the Emperor to follow that is not open to objection, to serious, almost insurmountable objection. It is easy to find fault with everything he may do; almost impossible to advise the thing he should do. The Magyar and the Czech will henceforth be scarcely amenable to any other rule than that of absolute force, and it is not clear whence sufficient force for their subjugation is to come. Schemes of confederacies, of personal unions, may look very plausible in theory, but practically they will baffle the efforts of the wisest ruler. Should even the means be found to reconcile the aspirations of the Czech and the Magyar with the interests of the Monarchy, the virtual independence of the main nationalities with the authority of the central Government, violence would still probably have to be exercised upon the sub-nationalities, among which dissatisfaction is equally rife. We have seen how any measure intended to win popularity with the Poles of Galicia has turned out obnoxious to the Ruthenians living side by side with the Poles on the same territory. In the same manner the Magyar in Hungary can hardly be propitiated without giving offence to his Croatian fellow-subject, and any favor shown to the Czech in Bohemia is resented as an outrage by his German neighbors. The only safety for the Government has hitherto been sought and found either in pitting the hostile races one against another, or in mustering up a sufficient military force to crush them all. *Our age hardly admits of either policy, and it may, therefore, be questioned how long it will admit of such a State as the Austrian Empire. The battle of Sadowa has revealed the existence of another "sick man" in Europe.* Sick men, it is true, do not always die at once; there are chronic and there are even curable infirmities; but all the symptoms exhibited by the new patient seem to point either to the necessity of violent remedies or to inevitable dissolution.

MEXICO.

The Troubles of the Holders of Mexican Bonds.

Paris (Oct. 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

The financial affairs of Mexico promise to give more trouble to the French Government. The holders of Mexican debentures are now signing a memorial to the Deputies of their departments, calling upon them to obtain a settlement of their claims. It is to this effect:

"In presence of the note which informs the public that the payment of the interest on the Mexican debt is suspended, and for an indefinite period, the undersigned, holders of Mexican obligations, make this appeal to the Deputy of this arrondissement to defend their interests, which are seriously endangered. Considering that the ostensible patronage accorded to the issuing of the Mexican loan has constituted, on the part of the French Government, a real moral guarantee, without which the said loan would have had no chance of success, they think that this guarantee involves, in the present circumstances, serious obligations, and they trust that these obligations will not be lost sight of. In proof of the responsibility announced by the Government, they deem it sufficient to mention—1. The reassuring accounts of the financial situation and of the great resources of the Mexican Empire, presented officially by M. Corta, on his return from his mission to the new Empire. 2. The declarations made by M. Rouher, in the name of the Government, that France would not withdraw her troops from Mexico until the work she undertook was finished in a durable manner, and until the country was completely pacified. 3. The choice of M. de Germiny, Senator, as President of the Finance Commission of Mexico in Paris. 4. The authorization granted by the Minister of Finance to the Comptoir d'Escompte to open the subscription to the loan. 5. The realization of that subscription by the Receiver-General in the Department. 6. The sending to Mexico of a member of the Council of State, M. Langlais, for the purpose of organizing the finances of the country. It is in the coffers of the public Treasury that the greater portion of the proceeds of the loan was deposited, in order to reimburse France for the sums due to her by Mexico. Now, it cannot be admitted that the Government, by thus favoring the Mexican loan, had no object in view but to make the French lenders pay the expenses of the Mexican expedition, and the indemnities stipulated in favor of our countrymen. Indeed, it may be positively affirmed that it never was the object of the Government, and yet such would seem to be the meaning of the operation if the Government now disclaimed all responsibility toward the subscribers to the loan. Confident in their right as well as in the talent of him to whom they now address themselves, the subscribers deem it unnecessary to enter into more details; their object being merely to affirm how deeply they are convinced of the justice of their cause. They trust for its triumph to the honorable deputy of whom they declare themselves the devoted and grateful servants."

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Rumors Concerning the Departure of Maximilian—Political Condition of the Country—Military Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1866.

The English steamer *Eider* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, bringing no papers whatever by mail, the *Diario* only having received a copy of the *Sociedad* of the 26th ult. Affairs all throughout Mexico are getting worse than ever, and the excitement and alarm among the citizens and politicians is increasing in proportion.

By the last steamer we were informed of the departure of Maximilian from Mexico for Orizaba. He was accompanied by his Staff and the principal dignitaries of the Court. A report was current in Vera Cruz that Maximilian would leave that port for St. Thomas on the Austrian steamer *Dandolo*, to connect at the latter port with the English mail steamer *Tasmanian*, and that Maximilian had delegated all powers to Marshal Bazaine, temporarily, according to one statement, and as others have it, forever, with the intention never to return to Mexico. The Ministers are using their utmost endeavors to contradict all this, as it caused a great commotion, particularly among the lower classes, riots being momentarily expected. They also admonished the *Estafette* newspaper, which has been very active in fomenting the agitation. According to the statement of Capt. Herzfeld, of the Austrian navy, who arrived passenger by the *Eider*, the Emperor was on his way to the City of Mexico, having already sent a portion of his attendants there. This may be true, but I doubt it. Capt. Herzfeld has been in close communication with Count Ressignier ever since his arrival, and remains here until next Saturday, instead of going direct by the English steamer to St. Thomas, and will go to New-York on Saturday next, by the *Morro Castle*, in company with Count Ressignier.

La Patria says, in one of its last issues, that the Government receives daily communications from different parts of the Empire, congratulating it on the change of the ministry, and approving the policy and the late programme and acts of the new Cabinet. All seem to be pleased with the tendency shown to give a new impulse and protection to the Catholic religion, which means the clergy.

The taking of Oajaca by Porfirio Diaz is confirmed. The Imperial General Oronoz evacuated the city after receiving the news that the reinforcements sent to his relief had been whipped and driven back, being unable to hold the city against the victorious army of Gen. Diaz and the large number of citizens favoring the Republic. Gen. Diaz has not yet entered the city, having marched to the northward to intercept another body of Imperialists with the certainty of destroying them, and will perhaps send only a small detachment as a garrison to hold Oajaca.

The fate of Jalapa is still undecided. The report is that Gen. Carillo, one of the first and firmest adherents of the Empire, has pronounced in favor of Juarez, and should this be the case, we will soon hear of the occupation of Jalapa and Perote, where Carillo now commands, by the forces of the Republic. The news from other portions of the Republic is very cheering, as the Liberals are gaining strength daily.

Col. Uraga, a son of Gen. Uraga, leaves for Mexico to-morrow by the French steamer. He was one of the defenders of Puebla, and has only lately received permission to return to Mexico. We shall soon hear of him in the Liberal ranks.

MORE TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

The French steamer from St. Nazaire which leaves to-day for Vera Cruz, has about one hundred recruits for the foreign legion. They are nearly all French, and have served in different European armies.

GEN. MIRAMON

arrived by the French steamer, and for the present remains in Havana. A large number of Mexicans have been to visit him, and he has signified his intention to offer himself as a candidate for the Protectorate of Mexico, in case of the Emperor's departure. You remember that he promised not to return to Mexico or reside in Cuba; but it seems that he does not intend to do either. Don Gutierrez Estrada, Maximilian's Ambassador to Rome, also came by the French steamer, accompanied by his family, but does not go to Mexico, preferring to remain here. The rats always leave a sinking ship, and the Imperial ship will soon go to the bottom. Something will shortly happen as Miramon and Estrada are too wily to remain in Havana for pleasure.

The *Eider* has over one and a half millions of treasure on board, about $200,000 being the private property of the Archduke Maximilian, making in all about $1,300,000 he has sent to Europe, since he has been playing Emperor of Mexico.

QUASIMODO.

The Alienation of Mexican Territory—Letter from the Secretary of Legation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 12.

H. A. De La Rinteria, Secretary of the Mexican Legation, under Minister McLain, just returned from Chihuahua, has published a brief letter in the *Picayune*, contradicting the rumors and statements that in consideration of countenance and support afforded President Juarez by our Government, he would consent to alienate portions of the Mexican Republic.

Arrest of Gen. Ortega and his Suite at Brazos—Permission Granted to Return to New-Orleans—The Protest.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Tuesday, Nov. 6,
Via NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 12.

The steamship *St. Mary*, from New-Orleans, arrived at Brazos, Santiago, on the afternoon of the 3d inst., having on board Gen. Jesus G. Ortega and his suite, consisting of the following: Gen. Ortega, Governor of Puebla; Gen. E. Huerta, Governor of Morealia; Col. J. Sogas, Col. Joaquin J. Ortega, Major Carlos Ortega, and Capt. F. Gueliger.

Immediately on their arrival they were arrested by the commanding officer of Brazos, but will be permitted to return to New-Orleans should they so desire. Upon being informed of his arrest, Gen. Ortega simply demanded a copy of the order, and submitted with dignity. The affair created no marked sensation here, as Gen. Sheridan's letter of Oct. 23 had prepared the public mind for it.

A courier from some party in Mexico, found in consultation with Ortega after the boat landed, has also been arrested.

BROWNSVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 8.

A protest from Gen. Ortega and the members of his suites appears in the Rio Grande *Courier* of this morning. The General first refers to the guarantees under which he came—guarantees which he claims in their scope tacitly admit his proper political character as the constitutional President of the Mexican Republic. He then recites the acts accompanying and including arrest, and protests, first, against the violation of the individual guarantees given by the law of this country to foreigners traveling therein; second, in the name of and as President of the Mexican Republic, as constituting an indirect interference by armed force of the United States in the solution of local Mexican questions, and third, against any act, direct or indirect, which through attempts to impose upon the people of Mexico the factional government of Don Benito Juarez.

THE WEST INDIES.

The New Captain-General—Inaugural Ceremonies—New Censor—Guadaloupe—Arrival of the Morro Castle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1866.

In my last I could only tell you the fact of the arrival of the Captain-General, who did not disembark until the 3d, in the afternoon. Discharges of cannon from the frigate *Gerona* announced his departure from the vessel, while the guns of Fort Cabanas saluted his arrival on shore, where he was received by Gen. Lersundi, an immense number of military officers of all grades and the municipal authorities, preceded by their herald and mace-bearers. The troops formed in open ranks from the wharf to the palace, the party passing between them being received by the Bishop at the palace, where the usual ceremonies were gone through with. At 6 in the evening a grand banquet, attended by all the notables and the different consuls, took place at the palace. Gen. Lersundi will leave in the Spanish mail steamer *Principe Alfonso* on the 15th inst., and until then remain the guest of Mr. Jacinoto Larrinaga, in the Cerro suburb.

Mr. Agustin M. Guasrardo has been appointed Censor of the Press. This is a very important office, as he not only decides which papers from foreign countries are admitted, but also decides on the matter which the local papers are permitted to give in their columns.

GUADALOUPE.

By the steamer from Cuba we have news from Guadaloupe. Business is very dull, a great many goods having been received lately from France and St. Thomas. Sugars are a little higher, owing to the favorable accounts from France, announcing a partial failure of the beet-sugar crop. The coming crop will be a very large one, as the season has been very favorable to the cane. The official statistics show that the last crop amounts to 70,000 casks. Different articles of prime necessity now enter free of duty, such as rice and all other kinds of provisions. A few cargoes from the States would meet with a ready market. Sugar is scarce, prices varying from 18 to 24 francs per cwt., with a stock of about 4,000 hhds. on hand. Coffee and fruit trees will yield enormously, and the general aspect of affairs is very gratifying.

The steamer *Morro Castle* arrived yesterday from New-York, and was ordered into Quarantine, but released this morning, allowing the passengers to land. I think the Quarantine will soon be taken off.

QUASIMODO.

THE LATE HURRICANE.

Its Terrible Effects at the Bahama Islands—Report from the United States Consul at Nassau.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

United States Consul Kirkpatrick, at Nassau, in a letter dated Oct. 10, to the State Department, says: "I have the honor to inform you, since my dispatch No. 170 was forwarded, *via* Havana, that I am able to give you more correctly the losses to shipping in this vicinity and to those who have arrived here. There are a great many of whom nothing will be known. The British schooner *Elite*, from Teneriffe for Nassau, was totally wrecked at Andes Island; all hands saved. British bark *Sickle*, Friend, Master, from New-York to Havana with a general cargo, was totally wrecked at Eleuthera Sept. 30; all hands saved.

British brig *Active* Willingate, master, from St. John for Matanzas, with lumber, arrived at Nassau in distress, with loss of topmasts and part of deck load lost. The United States steamship *Tahoma*, Gibson, commander, from Pensacola, in distress, coaled and proceeded on her voyage. The American brig *John Hastings*, of New-York, was seen on the 5th, abandoned. The foremast was gone and the mainmast-head gone, the sails in ribbons and the boat on deck bottom up. The American schooner *Sath Rich*, of New-York, Bantroff, master, at Nassau, broke from her anchorage at East Harbor, Canos, was blown out to sea on Sept. 30, and arrived here on the 8th with loss of anchors, chains and mainmast. The American bark *John Curtis*, of Brunswick, Maine, has reached the harbor (she was from Havana and bound to Turks' Island,) with loss of masts, rudder-head and other material damage. She was brought in by a wrecker, who assisted in getting her off in Southwest Bay. The American bark *Anna M. Palmer*, of New-York, from Havana, bound to Turk's Island, arrived here on the 13th inst. She was off here on the 7th, but could not enter; mainmast gone and other material damages.

A French bark was wrecked at Great Stirrup Cay. It capsized and went to pieces. All hands were lost. Five bodies were picked up nearly naked. An American bark, of Searsport, Me., J. B. Nichols master, was brought here by wreckers on the 14th inst. She was from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Havana, with lumber; masts gone and other injuries. The American ship *John N. Cushing*, of Newburyport, W. W. Swap master, from Boston to New-Orleans, with a general cargo, arrived here on the 9th inst., with mainmast gone and fore top-mast wrung off and other damages. Charles M. Hoit, second mate, was washed overboard on the 3d inst. British bark *Lupeil*, of London, Gibbus, master, from Pensacola for Liverpool, was wrecked by being run ashore, leaking badly, on the 2d inst., at Turtle Rocks, crew saved.

Brig *Rival*, of New-York, J. R. Monish, master, was totally wrecked at Moor's Island; abandoned. Was from New-York for Galveston with general cargo, which was partly saved and brought to Nassau. Wrecked on the 2d inst. The crew and officers were saved, and composed as follows: J. R. Monish, master; W. W. Delano and Roderick Dhiu, mates, and Alfred S. Polk, Geo. T. Warren *alias* Mason, Joseph Allen, Dennis Canna, Arch. Addergreen and Neilson, seamen. They have all arrived here.

American bark *S. Willis Rich*, of Stockton, Me., J. L. Panno, master, from Boston to Matanzas, with ice and general cargo, was totally wrecked on Gordo Aburo on the 2d inst. Part of the cargo with officers and crew were brought to Nassau. The following are her officers and crew: John L. Panno, master; Daniel A. Panno and Darius Berry, mates, and Charles Menter, steward cook; Margaret Menter, stewardess; Joseph Peterson, Joseph Staples, Henry Garnish, Henry Myers, Wm. A. Fry, John King and Joseph Bennett, seamen.

Also, American brig *William Henry*, Wm. Burnard, master, from Portland to Havana, with lumber and shooks, was totally wrecked on the morning of the 2d inst., at New Gordo Abaco. After striking, three of the crew were washed overboard and drowned, viz.: William Baker and William Jones, of Buffalo, N. Y., and James Brown, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The other officers and the remainder of the crew were brought to Nassau with a small portion of their effects. The officers and crew arriving here are as follows: William Burnard, master, Thomas R. Ray and Charles Bishop, mates, and seamen Peter Derlem and Charles Johnson.

The British brig *Grace Worthington*, Dessant, master, from New-York to Belize, Honduras, was towed to Nassau by wreckers Oct. 12, partially dismasted, with loss of rudder.

The American brig *John R. Plater*, of Norwich, Conn., James W. Yales, master, from New-York for Havana, with a general cargo, was totally wrecked at Eleuthera, on the 1st inst. A portion of her cargo, with the officers and crew, were saved and brought to Nassau. The officers and crew are as follows: Jas. W. Yates, master; Albert R. Douglas and Michael J. Nicholson, mates; John S. Bradley, R. M. Fowles, Chas. McPherson, Henry White and Patrick Moore, seamen.

The old American brig *Baltic*, John Maddocks, master, of New-York, from New-York for Galveston with a general cargo, struck on Eleuthera and was totally wrecked, on the 1st inst. A small part of her cargo, with the officers and crew, were brought to Nassau. Her officers and crew are as follows: John Maddocks, master; Francis R. Maddocks and Robert C. Wooster, mates, and Gilbert Sinclair, Wm. Boyd, John Morrison, Manfred A. Dyer and John S. Ferris, seamen.

American schooner *Swan*, G. W. Mitchell, master, of Baltimore, was wrecked at Fortuna Island. The officers and crew arrived at Nassau on the 14th inst. She was wrecked on the 30th September. Her officers and crew are as follows: Geo. W. Mitchell, master; John D. Boyer, mate; Jas. H. Perry, Geo. Johnson, Geo. Vithul and John Brown, seamen. British brig *Chile*, Whitehead, master, from Nassau for Havana with coal, was totally wrecked at Andros Island on Oct. 1. *American Eagle*, of Boston, bottom up at Cat Island, San Salvador; many dead bodies picked up on shore; she was loaded with brandy and wines, being brought here as derelict. It is reported that 100 dead bodies have already floated on shore, which would indicate that she was from some European port, and had emigrant passengers on board. The owners of her cargo, if American interest, should at once put in their claims to the proceeds of the cargo, subject to salvage and expenses of the Court here.

The American brig *Joseph Baker* was abandoned and totally lost at Matthew Town, Inagua. American brig *Julia*, Bartlett, of Bangor, Me., from Nevassa for Philadelphia, was totally lost near Lantern Head, Inagua; crew saved with the exception of two men, who were drowned. Materials sold at Inagua. British schooner *Laura*, of Annapolis, N. S., Bismark, master, dismasted at Harbor Island. American brig *J. P. Ellicott*, of Boston, Jonathan Bray, master, from Bangor to Port au Prince with lumber, being dismasted, drifted on a reef at Harbor Island on the 16th inst., and is a total wreck. Her officers and crew arrived at Nassau, and are as follows:

Jonathan Bray, master; Harvey Watson and Wm. Welch, mates, and Chas. M. Tripp, John Franks, James Donald and Patrick Farley, seamen. A French bark was towed into Mayaguana temporarily rigged, and carried to Mathew Town, Inagua, loaded with logwood. A three-masted schooner was reported as wrecked at Grand Bahamas—cargo being taken into Green Turtle Cay, Abaco.

A large centre-board schooner was totally wrecked on crossing Rock Abaco. All hands were drowned; no name or nationality ascertained. Part of a chronometer-box marked "P. L. De Morey Grey, New-York," was picked up near the wreck, which may lead to her identity. She was loaded with cocoanuts, which were pitched.

A large vessel, whose name was ascertained to be the *Raven*, her port and nation unknown, loaded with lumber, is bottom up at Berry Island; all hands drowned. The schooner *Advance*, formerly of Baltimore, transferred to Baltimore and Bahama Guano Company, was totally lost with her entire crew. Ten of her original crew on board at the time of the disaster supposed to belong to Baltimore.

The American schooner *Union*, of Harrington, reported in my last as having been driven ashore, will probably be afloat in a few days, as well as the British war-ship *Nimble*.

This comprises all that has been ascertained up to this date, but I fear there are many not yet known. The crews now here will be forwarded to the United States at once.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Sailing of the Missionary Ship "Morning Star"—Impressive Farewell Services.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

Interesting and impressive farewell services were held this afternoon on board the missionary ship *Morning Star*, a vessel built with the means raised by 150,000 children of the American Sabbath Schools. The services were witnessed by over 2,000 persons. There were present to take part in the solemn exercises Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rector of the Board of Missions, Rev. Dr. F. B. Hooker, Rev. Dr. H. Bingham, Jr., and Rev. Dr. Mears. After singing two verses of the missionary hymn a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Mears. A portion of Scripture was then read by Rev. Dr. Clark, after which he referred to the mission of the vessel and dwelt upon the cause that had called so many of God's followers together on this peculiar occasion. Brief remarks were also made by Rev. Drs. Anderson, H. Bingham, Jr., and Mr. Bingham, Sr. The latter's remarks were deeply affecting in their character. Turning to his children his son, his daughter, and his son's wife, he said: "Children, I commit you to the care of Him who holds the winds in His hands, and who has said, so I am with you to the end of the world. My children, I bid you all a long and final good-bye." Scarcely a dry eye was visible in the audience after the recital of these words. A closing hymn was then sung, in which thousands of voices participated, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Anderson. About 5 o'clock the lines were cast off, and the *Morning Star* started on her long voyage.

The *Morning Star* was launced Sept. 22, 1866, is built in the most thorough manner, and is commanded by Capt. Hiram Bingham, Jr., with Frank W. Wise as first mate. Her destination is the Sandwich Islands, and she expects to make the voyage in one hundred days. This is the third vessel sent thither by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

Progress of the Work—Movements of Col. Bulkley.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 12.

Bark *Onward* reports having left at Petropaulowski fifteen operators and constructors in the service of the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition. Ice had commenced forming when the *Onward* left, but the men were comfortably housed for the Winter. The people of Petropaulowski treat the party with great hospitality. Col. Bulkley started for Anadyr Bay Aug. 2, and is expected here during the present month. The Russian war steamer *Variag* left the same day for Nicolaefski, carrying Count Anasoff, the Russian Commissioner.

COLORADO.

Letter from Gov. Cummings on the Congressional Delegation.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 12.

A letter published from Gov. Cummings, of Colorado, denies aspersions against him for giving certificate of election to Mr. Hunt as Congressional Delegate. He states that Hunt received a legal majority of the votes, the Board of Canvassers having counted for Chillcott (the candidate of the party anxious for the admission of Colorado as a State) the votes of a company of volunteers formed of rebel prisoners enlisted at Chicago, who had no right to vote.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Murderers Hung by Citizens.

BRANCHVILLE, Monday, Nov. 12.

The negroes who killed Mrs. Garvin and daughter near Orangeburgh, were hung Saturday by the citizens. The freedmen of the vicinity were so incensed against the perpetrators of the outrage that they wanted to burn the murderers, but were prevented by the whites.

The State Armory—Conversion of Muzzle into Breech-loaders.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 12.

Some sample of guns are being made for this State, on the Berdan plan of converting muzzle-loading muskets into breech-loaders, by the Remington Armory Company.

Break in the Erie Canal.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 12.

The Syracuse *Standard* of this morning says a break occurred yesterday in the Erie Canal at Palmyra, sixty miles west of Syracuse, which virtually closes canal navigation west of that place for the remainder of the season.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

How Cattle are Transported from the West to New-York City—Shocking Disclosures.

LETTER FROM MR. HENRY BERGH.

ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY,
No. 826 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, November, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It is not necessary to offer any apology for obtruding this subject so often upon the public, since, among other things, it involves the moral and physical health of the community.

During the past three months, this society has sent three different agents out West, even to Chicago, with a view to procure information, relating to the manner of treatment, and transportation of cattle to this market.

These reports confirm the worst statements uttered nere. A law was last Winter enacted by the Legislature of New-York, for the better "protection of the health of animals designed for human food;" but for some inexplicable reason, the most complete immunity was accorded to the *only two railroads* engaged in carrying cattle, to violate and render inoperative, the provisions of the act itself. It provides in one paragraph against the confinement of cattle in cars for a longer period than twenty-eight hours, without unloading for rest and feeding; and in the next *excepts* the Atlantic and Great Western, and the Buffalo and State Line, which do *all the carrying* from the West into this State, by *continuous* routes.

I am aware tnat you cannot afford all the space, which is required to lay before the public the sickening details elicited by these and other investigations. But the mission of this Society would be very imperfectly performed were it to conceal all the facts which have come to its knowledge.

I would invite you to make an ideal journey with me from Chicago to this metropolis, by the light of the information which we have procured.

Before taking passage in a cattle train, to return hither, we will visit the Union Stock Yards at Chicago. Yonder is a great crowd of poor, dwarfed, nearly-starved cattle, which have just arrived from Texas by the Illinois Central Railroad, and so wasted are they by suffering and disease that they are offered for sale at $20 less per head than they cost.

See how the "bull pushers" pound the unresisting creatures, now almost insensible to the influence of their blows—some are blind of fever, some covered with sores, and and all so infirm for want of natural sustenance that the youngest child could push the greatest ox among them to the ground with his tiny hands. See, there are five of them down now! hark! to the resounding strokes of the merciless "Bull Pusher's" club! They cannot rise, but they drag them to the slaughter-house to be killed, and packed and forwarded to New-York and elsewhere! Listen to the testimony of Mr. S. B. ROATH, Shipping Agent of Michigan: "These scenes are of constant occurrence in front of this office!"

The train is ready, look at the long line of cars packed with living, quivering animal flesh; there is no covering over them, the thermometer indicates 105 degrees in the sun, the blood-shot eyes, the frothing mouths and agonized bellowing announce the agony which is borne along over the iron road, which, however, is softer than the hearts of their owners and conductors! Twice has the sun risen and set since we mounted this locomotive inquisition. Every human and inhuman being, on board, has regularly fed, and watered, and liquored himself (ourselves excepted;) but have these unoffending chattels of mankind tasted a drop of water, or eaten a morsel of food? No! not one. But this is Bufialo, 538 miles from Chicago, and fifty mortal hours have elapsed since these suffering creatures were fed and watered!

Let us examine the cattle train. *Twenty oxen lie dead upon the floors of the cars*, broken legs are protruding between the bars, which a *fiend* is striving to compel the animals to draw in by the aid of a stout hickory rod, shod with a sort of dagger at the end, which he plunges into the quivering flesh! But it is of no use, the maximum of misery has been already reached; no additional torture is appreciable, so he returns to his pipe, after *squirting a mouthful of tobacco juice into the tender eyes of one of his prisoners! Fifty hours* without food, rest or water.

Now let us visit the other route.

Here we are at Salamanca, the junction of the Atlantic and Great Western, and Erie Railways. While stopping here let us read the law for the "Protection of Animals destined for Human Food:"

SEC. 1. No railroad company in this State, in the carrying and transportation of cattle, sheep or swine, shall confine the same in cars for a longer period than *twenty-eight consecutive hours*, unless delayed by storms or other accidental causes, without unloading for rest, water and feeding for a period of at *least ten consecutive hours*. In estimating such confinement, the time the animals have been confined without such rest on connecting roads from which they are received, shall be computed; it being the intention to prevent their continuous confinement beyond *twenty-eight* hours, except upon the contingencies herein stated. *Nothing in this act shall require the unloading of cattle, sheep or swine from the cars of the Buffalo State and Line Railroad before their arrival at Buffalo, and the Atlantic and Great Western before they arrive at Salamanca.*

SEC. 2. Provided the owner or person in charge of said animals refuses or neglects to pay for the care and feed of animals so rested, the railroad company may charge such expenses to the owner or consignee, and retain a lien upon the animals until the same is paid: and provided further, that no claim of damages for detention shall be recovered by the owner or shipper of any animals for the time they are detained, under the provision of this act.

SEC. 3. Any railroad company, owner, consignee, or person in charge of said cattle, sheep or swine, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, for each and every such violation, be liable for, and forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of $100, to be sued for and collected in any Court having jurisdiction by any person in the name of the people of the State of New-York; one-half of the penalty, when collected, to belong to the informer, and the balance to be paid to the State Treasurer of the State of New-York."

But here comes a cattle-train from Cincinnati—347 miles or 41 hours' continuous confinement!

Here at Salamanca these dumb creatures will surely be attended to, of course: No! by all that's devilish, the conductors say that only a few cars are to be "switched off," the rest go on to Bergen, New-Jersey, whither let us suppose them arrived. Here, then, beyond a doubt, they will be cared for. Yes, a few are; those which are not sold, but those which find a new master continue on to New-York, provided they can walk, in which event they are confined in rocky yards fronting on the fashionable Fifth-avenue, a few armfuls of hay are tossed into the inclosure, and there they await the coming of the tender-hearted butcher to drag them to execution.

Would you accompany them to the final end of their journey in this luxurious metropolis, and on earth? No? Neither would I for worlds; but let us hear the report of a reliable witness as to their last "taking off:"

"I have seen oxen," says this gentleman, "which, whether it be from instinct or acquired aversion, resist the efforts of the butchers to get them from the stall or street to the shamble; but go of course they must, and in order to effect this the eyes of the animal are sometimes pounded out of their sockets, a rope is attached to a single hind leg, which is speedily pulled out of joint in some instances, a sharp instrument is applied to the flanks, the fatal wheel is set in motion, and the tortured wretch, resisting as long as may be its merciless fate, is finally completely within the grasp of its tormentors; it is hoisted up clear of the floor while yet alive, an incision is made in its throat, and it is left to die at its leisure."

The next process is the preparing of the victim of man's malignity for the tables of the citizens, while its blood is yet boiling with a maddening fever; but let us hear what the same witness says now of the animal as food:

"I have visited many slaughter-houses, and examined the meat. I have repeatedly pressed the flesh with my finger, and seen yellow corruption spurt out from beneath the surface."

"The butchers in this city formerly tried to keep hogs on blood and offal, but it killed them in a very little while, sometimes within one or two weeks. They say 'beef's blood physics hogs.' One remarked to me, 'There is a great difference in blood, some does not hurt hogs, while some will kill them!' We are confident that when blood physics hogs, it is owing to the fact that the cattle are suffering from fever induced by ill-usage."

It has long been known that when animals have been long worried, as when the deer is run down by long chase of the hounds, their flesh becomes diseased, so that it is not digested, but acts as a cathartic on the human being, just as the butchers here say the blood does on hogs.

Now, briefly, for the moral of all this: Are these fearful torturings and killings done in private? Oh, no! on the contrary, in the most public manner, and at an hour when the City schools are let out, and in presence of a large auditory of the rising generation.

All this naturally leads to the inquiry, "Of what avail are our reformatory institutions if such things are to be tolerated in broad daylight and at every hour of the day?"

Finally, let us look at this matter in its financial or money-making relations. If the poor brute cannot obtain justice through the humanity, nor yet by reason of the fears of his persecutors, let us try what virtue there may be in cupidity.

Here is a brief extract from a report made to this Society by one of its agents recently sent out West to obtain information concerning the subject of this communication:

"No one can conceive of the vastness of the cattle-yards at Chicago, one of which cost $1,600,000. The hotel attached to the yard cost alone $160,000, and is first-class in all its appointments. The nine months during which the yard has been open—say 273 days, it has averaged 6,234 live animals per day; or a total as follows:

Cattle	313,242	Horses	829
Hogs	660,591	Mules	403
Sheep	726,782		
Total			1,701,847

Cost and profit of bringing on to this City, from Indianapolis, a car-load of 32 steers; or, say 20,000 pounds weight:

Freight per car-load of 16 steers	$180
Yarding and feeding 3 times on the way	56
Yarding, feed, commission, &c., at 100th-street	80
Shrinkage of, say 100 lbs. per steer, of the juice, fat, and tender meat, or 1,600 lbs. at 12 cents	192
Total	$508
Of 32 steers at same rate	$1,016

So that, if they would dress at 20,000 pounds when they started, they will weigh but 16,800 pounds on their arrival at New-York, the cost of which, provided none die on the way, is $1,210.

The same number of steers, brought on already dressed—

Hauling one loaded car from Indianapolis to New-York	$90 00
Ice for the trip, average say	10 00
Total	$100 00
Amount saved per load by refrigerating car—	
Brought on alive	$1,210 00
Dressed	100 00
Total	$1,110 00

The result of all this is that justice, mercy and profit are on the side of swift slaughtering of animals designed for human food, at or near the pasturages.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,
HENRY BERGH, President.

UTAH.

The Murder of Dr. Robinson—The Funeral—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1866.

In the middle of Monday night a tragedy occurred in the heart of this city, which sent a thrill of horror through the community, from which it has scarcely recovered. Dr. J. KING ROBINSON was called up about 12 o'clock of the night stated, by some person who professed to require his surgical services in a case of a broken limb of "his brother, JOHN JONES." The Doctor dressed and went off with the man, but they had not exceeded a stone's throw of the Doctor's residence, when he was assaulted and mortally wounded, expiring about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning. He was struck on the face several times with an ax or some other heavy sharp instrument, and also shot in the face, probably with a revolver. His funeral took place to-day, under the auspices of the Odd Fellows, and was attended by a long train of citizens, on horseback, and on foot.

This cowardly assassination has called forth the detestation and abhorrence of all classes of the community. The city and county jointly offer a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers, and the merchants and principal citizens have subscribed largely in addition, nearly $1,000 to the present time. As yet there is no clue to the murderers, nor is there any known or surmised provocation on the part of the deceased that might be considered an inciting cause of his untimely taking off. One or two circumstances have been particularly talked about as possibly connected with this murder, but to dispassioned observers they seem to be altogether so insignificant as to be unworthy of serious thought, and the best plan will doubtless be to await the course of the law. At all events, remote and scarcely probable suspicions, if spread abroad and magnified, would be very likely to go to the prejudice of innocent persons, especially in a community where party feeling is so strong and prejudices are so deep-rooted and bitter as they are here. Suffice it to say that the feelings of the community have been so stirred to their utmost depth by the tragedy that it is evident that no stone will be left unturned in the endeavor to discover the dastardly perpetrator—that there is a manifest intention on the part of some of the "Gentile" portion of the community to make it appear that the horrible deed was a Mormon and a party offence, and that in such a view it will doubtless be used as argument for the necessity of a larger military force being stationed in or near this city. Owing to the virulence of party feeling here any attempt to make this tragedy appear a party affair will doubtless be received generally with considerable caution, and only on the clearest evidence.

Dr. ROBINSON was born at Calais, Maine, and was about 31 years old. He left a recently married wife to deplore his horrible and cowardly assassination.

Next week a general muster of the militia of this county for inspection and training is to come off. It will probably last three days. The militia in some other counties have been similarly engaged the past week or two.

An important decision was rendered by Chief Justice TITUS recently on a point long agitated, the validity of the charter of Great Salt Lake City. The argument opposed to the validity was founded on the fact that no minute could be found in the Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States; that the House had not received any copy of the laws of Utah passed in 1859-60, and that consequently those laws, including the charter of this city, granted that session, were null and void. His Honor decided that whether or not copies of those laws were sent to the United States House of Representatives, had no effect on their validity. This question was sprung in a land claim case, as a party issue, to lessen, if possible, the extent of power in the hands of the Mormon part of the community, which has a sufficiently large majority to control the city elections.

Another point of interest here is the liquor question. The city authorities have for some time past endeavored to keep this traffic within narrow bounds, very latterly having had but one place for its sale, and there "not to be drunk on the premises." This policy has been virulently opposed, chiefly by the "Gentiles," though many Mormons were not well pleased with it. This one place—the "City Liquor Store"—is now closed, through a petition from many citizens. So just now there is no place within the city boundaries where liquor can be legally made, bought or sold. This is the Puritanical extreme, and sorely vexes the moderate drinkers as well as the heavy soakers. As one extreme by natural reaction follows another, it would not be surprising if before long the city should deem it advisable to grant licenses to make and sell liquors more generally than it has done for some time past. There is another point. In consequence of recent wet and snowy weather, hundreds of bushels of peaches have rotted under the trees, which fruit, most of it, would have been made to yield "peach brandy," if the distilleries had been working. In passing, I may state that if the weather has been wet and heavy for a week or so, it has now recovered and became delightful again.

WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

258,217 Soldiers and 1,171 Sailors—50,000 Men Furnished Within Eleven Days.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

During the war which began with the fall of Sumter and ended with the collapse of the Confederacy, the State of Illinois furnished 258,217 men. Only the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio exceeded this amount. These men were furnished under the following calls:

April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men	4,820
July 22, 1861, for 500,000 men	81,952
May and June, 1862, for three months' men	4,696
July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men	58,688
Oct. 17, 1863, for 500,000 men	32,179
March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men	21,351
April 23, 1864, for 100 days' men	11,368
July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men	15,412
Dec. 19, 1864, for 300,000 men	27,810
Total	258,217

In June, 1862, the State of Illinois furnished for special service, in response to a call from the War Department, five regiments, amounting in the aggregate to 4,696 men, who were mustered into the United States service for three months.

In his official report to the Secretary of War, not yet published, Gen. FRY says:

"The following cases are cited as instances of the rapidity with which troops were furnished by different localities in times of emergency:

Under the call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men, and of August 4, 1862, for 300,000 nine months' men, the quota of the State of Illinois under each call was 24,148, or an aggregate of 52,296. The promptness with which these calls were responded to by this State is without parallel in the history of the war."

The Adjutant-General of the State, in his report of Jan. 1, 1863, says: "The order of the Secretary of War, making the call upon the State, assumed that a draft would be necessary, and in anticipating that the States would not be able to contribute their quotas of the call in July for three years' service, announced that if any State should not furnish its quota for the three years' volunteers, that the deficiency should be made up by a special draft from the militia. On the evening of the 9th of August, 1862, the Adjutant-General of the army decided, in fixing the quota of volunteers, not to regard those in the field before the call. To raise the 52,296 volunteers (with the exception of 1,000 who had volunteered between July 7 and Aug. 5,) but thirteen days were allowed. In the event of a failure a draft would be made for the deficiency.

The floating population of the State who could enlist had done so. These new volunteers must come, if come at all, from the farmers and mechanics of the State. Farmers were in the midst of their harvest, and it is no exaggeration to say that, animated by a common purpose, and firmly resolved on rescuing the Government, over 50,000 of them left their harvests ungathered, their tools on the benches, the plow in the furrow, and before eleven days had expired the demands of the country were met, and both quotas filled. When the historian shall write the record of those eventful days in August, 1862, no prouder record can be erected to the honor and memory of a free people than a plain, full narrative of actual realities.

"The records of this office," says Gen. FRY, "contribute the foregoing statement, and show that 58,689 were put into service by the State of Illinois under these two calls."

In the month of February, 1865, pending the draft under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, 69,000 men were put in service, of which Ohio, Indiana and Illinois furnished 35,997, viz.:

Ohio	10,984
Indiana	11,317
Illinois	13,697
Total	35,997

or over fifty per cent. of the entire number raised by all the States.

During the months of February and March, 1865, 136,000 men were put in service, of which the above-named States furnished 58,792.

Ohio	18,783
Indiana	17,993
Illinois	22,016
Total	58,792

In other words, these three States raised about forty per cent of the entire number raised by all the states during these two months, and in both these instances Illinois did more than any other State.

On the 23d of April, 1864, Gov. YATES offered the President 20,000 infantry to serve for one hundred days, the same to be furnished within twenty days—an offer requiring an enlistment of a thousand men a day. The patriotic offer was promptly accepted, and the men thus furnished took an active part in the great campaign which opened in the East with the battle of the Wilderness, and in the West with the advance on Atlanta.

During the course of this war ninety individuals of this State, not enrolled and not subject to draft, yet desirous of helping their country in its great struggle, procured representatives or substitutes at their own expense, and put them into the ranks. Seventeen of these were ladies.

Of the colored men enlisted in the war, Illinois raised 1,807. Of sailors, 1,171.

Of the 250,000 men this State furnished for the war, 72,291 suffered some casualty, or left the service before the expiration of their term of service.

Killed	8,908
Died of disease	19,934
Deserted	13,046
Honorably discharged	2,443
Dishonorably discharged	493
Discharged for disability	23,931
Officers resigned	3,334
Lost on gunboat Gen. Lyon	200
Executed	2
Total	72,291

To her credit be it said, the citizens of Illinois paid a smaller sum of commutation money into the Treasury than any other State. Of the $26,366,616 paid for commutation, Illinois furnished only $15,900. Iowa comes next, with $22,500. The District of Columbia alone paid $96,900 for commutation money, and Pennsylvania raised over $8,500,000 for this purpose.

To obtain the two and a half millions of soldiers that enlisted, the National Government paid a little over three hundred millions of dollars. In addition to her share of this amount, Illinois, in her State capacity, and through her County and other organizations, paid seventeen millions more, as follows:

First District	$3,182,836
Second District	2,077,600
Third District	2,395,861
Fourth District	971,223
Fifth District	2,348,974
Sixth District	1,050,425
Seventh District	1,272,287
Eighth District	1,111,600
Ninth District	421,600
Tenth District	616,429
Eleventh District	292,800
Twelfth District	1,385,350
Thirteenth District	174,950
	$17,296,205

Owing to the large excess in their population of males over females, the States of Kansas and Illinois have a larger ratio of enrolled men to total population than any other States. While the average ratio throughout the country is twenty and six-tenths men, to be soldiers, out of every hundred, Illinois enrolls thirty and one-half.

OHIO IN THE WAR.

War Department Statistics—Comparative Mortality of Officers and Men.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1866.

The report of the Provost-Marshal gives complete statistics concerning the part taken by Ohio in the war against the rebellion; and although some of these figures have already been published, their new arrangement gives them fresh interest.

From April 15, 1861, when Mr. LINCOLN issued his first call for seventy-five thousand men, until December, 1864, when her quota under the last call for three hundred thousand was determined, 2,688,523 men were enrolled in the armies of the United States. Of this number Ohio furnished 317,433, under the following calls:

April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men	12,357
July 22, 1861, for 500,000 men	84,116
July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men	58,325
July 15, 1863, for militia	2,736
Oct. 17, 1863, for 500,000 men	32,837
March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men	36,221
April 22, 1864, for 100 days' militia	36,254
July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men	30,299
Dec. 16, 1864, for 300,000 men	23,288
Total	317,433

These men were enlisted for different periods of service, from one hundred days to five years. Reduced to a three years' standard, they represented 237,976 men.

The alacrity with which the men of Ohio responded to the calls of the Government is shown by the following facts:

Under the call of May 3, 1861, the quota of the State was 67,365 men; she actually furnished 84,116. Under the call of July 3, 1862, her quota was 36,858; the number actually furnished was 58,325, or about sixty per cent. more than the call required. Since the war ended, it has been discovered that 48,611 men were furnished for periods under six months, for which the State received no credit on any quota. Under the act of March 3, 1865, had there been a subsequent call for troops, she would have been credited with 13,022 years of service.

The Provost-Marshal-General thus speaks of the rapidity with which troops were raised:

"Under the call for one hundred day troops, in April, 1864, preparatory to the opening campaigns of that year, the Governor of Ohio offered 30,000 men for active service, 'for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged.' He ordered his troops to rendezvous in the most eligible places in their respective counties on the 2d day of May, and to report by telegraph at 4 o'clock of the same day, the number present for duty. Reports were received the same day at 7½ o'clock that 38,000 men were in camp and desirous to be sent forward. Then came the labor of consolidation, organization, muster and equipment. By the 16th of May the regiments were ready to be forwarded. Between the 5th and 16th of May, a period of twelve days, 41 regiments and a battalion of seven companies, in all 36,254 men, were consolidated, organized, mustered, clothed, armed, equipped and presented ready for transportation to the field. On the 24th of May, twenty-two days from this Ohio force rendezvoued, all the regiments had left the State for active service."

In the month of February, 1865, pending the draft under the call of the previous December, 69,000 men were put into service for one, two or three years, of which the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois furnished 35,997—over fifty per cent. of the entire number. Of these Ohio raised 10,984, Indiana 11,317, and Illinois, 13,696.

During the months of February and March, 1865, 136,000 men were put into service, of which the above named States furnished 58,792, as follows: Ohio, 18,783; Indiana, 17,993; Illinois, 22,016. In other words, these three States raised about forty per cent. of the entire number raised by all the States during these two months.

In the course of the war 115 individuals of the State, not enrolled, and not subject to draft, yet desirous of helping the nation in its struggles, procured representative recruits at their own expense, and sent them into the field. Of these two were ladies, namely: Miss JULIA EGGLESTON and Miss NELLIE KECK. The number of colored men enlisted in the State was 5,092, and the number of sailors 1,076.

Of the 317,000 Ohio soldiers 78,213 suffered some casualty, or left the field before the expiration of their term of service. These were divided as follows:

Killed	11,237
Died of disease	13,354
Honorably discharged	16,031
Deserted	13,609
Dishonorably discharged	105
Discharged for disability	21,880
Officers resigned	4,824
Officers dismissed	157
Officers cashiered	16

The aggregate casualty list of the State includes a little over one in four of all the land forces furnished. The ratio of deaths, in action, and from wounds, for the Western States, was 36:81 per thousand men. The ratio for Ohio reached 36:55, for Indiana 30:01, and for Illinois 34:80.

Of the twenty-six millions of commutation money paid by enrolled men to escape liability, or by drafted men to avoid service, the citizens of Ohio paid $1,978,087 53.

To obtain the two and a half millions of soldiers, who entered the service, the National Government paid a little over three hundred millions of dollars. In addition to her share of this amount, Ohio, in her State capacity, and through her county and other organizations, paid twenty-three and a half millions more.

The total vote in Ohio for President in 1860 was 442,441. Comparing this with the number of troops furnished, it will be seen that about three-quarters of the voting population of the State performed service in the war. Probably of all who enlisted from Ohio in the regiments of other States it would be found that the proportion would fully reach this figure.

MORTALITY OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

The Provost-Marshal gives the following interesting statement concerning the comparative mortality of officers and men:

"From a careful compilation of the rolls, and without including deaths after muster out, which resulted from military service previously rendered, it appears that 280,739 men and officers have lost their lives in the army. Of this number 5,221 commissioned officers and 90,886 enlisted men have been killed in action or died of wounds, while 2,321 commissioned officers and 182,329 enlisted men have died of disease, or in some few cases from accidents.

It will be observed that of killed in battle and died of wounds, there is one officer to every eighteen men, showing somewhat greater mortality on the part of the officers, who, supposing the organization to be full, constitute about one-twenty-fifth part of the forces. On the other hand, only one officer to ninety men has died with disease. This remarkable disproportion, so greatly to the advantage of the commissioned class, is owing to several causes. Officers are better sheltered than men, and their food is generally better in quality and more varied in kind, so that they suffer less from diseases of the digestive organs. They are not so much crowded together in tents and quarters, and are, therefore, less subject to contagious and epidemic maladies. They have superior advantages in regard to personal cleanliness. As prisoners of war, too, they were generally treated more leniently, and so furnished fewer names to the mortality lists of Andersonville, Salisbury, and other similar dens of death. Another favoring circumstance, and by no means the least potential, was the superior *morale*, the hopefulness and elasticity of spirit which is given to a man by investing him with a commission and its accompanying authority, responsibility and chances of advancement.

It is worthy of note that in the colored troops the disproportion between commissioned officers and enlisted men under these heads is still more remarkable. In killed or died of wounds, the officers lost one in about forty-two, while the men lost but about one in sixty-six. But under the head of deaths by disease the officers show a loss of only one in seventy-seven, while that of the men rise to the enormous proportion of nearly one in seven, which is by far the highest mortality from this cause exhibited in the records of the army. The general proportion of deaths from disease among the Ohio troops is less than one in seventeen."

THE FOSSIL REMAINS AT COHOES.

A Complete Skeleton of the North American Mastodon.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 10.

The discovery of the remains of a monster animal at Cohoes, noticed yesterday, is exciting a deep interest among those curious in such matters. What was at first only a passing wonder with the laborers who disemboweled from the earth an immense jaw-bone of a once living animal, at once attracted more serious attention in other quarters; and the interest was greatly heightened a few days since by the exhumation of a skeleton of the giant animal to which the jaw-bone evidently belonged. The jaw-bone was found at a distance of about sixty feet below the surface. Let it be understood that the workmen who have made these discoveries were and still are engaged in excavating under the first story of the new Harmony Mill on Mohawk-street. The excavation was commenced for the purpose of striking rock on which to rest columns for the support of the first story. This excavation has been from the first through an easy mucky soil, and much of it through a well-formed peat bed, the whole formation obviously being of decayed vegetable matter. It was in this soil, at a distance of eighty-five feet from the surface, that on Tuesday the workmen struck a strange substance; and digging around instead of through it, it proved to be what was apparently the skull and upper jaw of an immense animal, in a state of perfect preservation. The jaw is four feet nine inches long from the mouth to the cranium, the latter rising much in the oval shape of an elephant's head. The cranium, a portion of the backbone and the jaw are all still connected and perfect. Two tusks, measuring eight feet in length, were also found, and the exact place they left is marked well on the upper jaw. These tusks are great curiosities, and in their original state must have been beautiful indeed. The hip bone is five feet long, and weighs one hundred pounds. The shoulder blades measure ten feet nine inches, and weigh about fifty pounds each. The under jaw, exhumed some weeks since, is found to exactly fit the upper jaw; and should nothing more be done than to place them together, the complete head and jaw of the monster would of itself form one of the most remarkable of our natural curiosities. But other portions, including the ribs, (four and a half feet long,) and indeed all the essential parts of the frame, seem to be at hand; and Prof. MARSH, of Yale College, and other fossilists, who have made an examination, are of opinion that the frame can be made perfect, or nearly so.

Careful measurements of scientific gentlemen who had examined the remains, show that they belong to an animal that must have stood at least fifteen feet high, and measured some twenty odd feet in length, independent of the tusks, which of themselves are eight feet long. Prof. MARSH pronounces the remains those of a North American mastodon, beyond a doubt. And the descriptions the books furnish of the mastodon tally exactly with the remains in question. "The animal has the vaulted and cellular skull of the elephant, with large tusks in the upper jaw, and heavy form; from the character of the nasal bones and the shortness of the head and neck, it has been concluded it had a trunk."

Remains of mastodons were discovered in this country as early as 1705, and excited a wide interest not only here but in Europe. But it was not until 1801 that anything like a complete skeleton of the animal was obtained. Such a skeleton was procured from the morasses of Orange County. The skeleton was at once carried to London. In a few years it was returned to this country and placed in a public museum in Philadelphia, where it remained many years. Another skeleton, less perfect, was afterward found, and these remains have been for some years in the possession of Dr. WARREN, of Boston. In 1840 a rich collection of mastodon bones were found on the banks of the Mississippi, by Mr. KOCH. He put the bones together and exhibited the nondescript under the name of "*The Missosonrium*," in New-York and elsewhere, and drew immense numbers of spectators, including all the scientific classes. The exhibition was afterward taken to London, where likewise it excited much scientific attention. There is a skeleton of a mastodon, more or less perfect, at Cambridge, Mass. The best specimen, taken altogether, which has hitherto been found, was discovered at Newburgh in 1845, in a swamp usually covered with water, but left dry during the Summer. Specimens of the species have been found in the States of New-York, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The remains found at Cohoes were deposited at a distance of say one hundred feet from the banks of the Mohawk, in a soil composed of vegetable matter, and which evidently was once a bog or morass.

Our readers at home and abroad may rest assured of the reality of the discovery at Cohoes. There is no exaggeration in the facts stated. The interest they have excited has been thus far local, if we except the visits paid to the remains by scientific men from the colleges of Union and Yale. It seems altogether probable now that the most complete skeleton of the North American mastodon yet known to naturalists either in Europe or America, has been discovered in our neighboring village. If not complete in all its parts, it will certainly prove very nearly so; and if there is no miscalculation about the proportions, the size is nearly one-third larger than any animal skeleton yet known. From the first discovery, the workmen have had directions to preserve everything resembling the bones already found. And all the remains found have been taken in charge by the owners of the Harmony Mill property, properly cleaned and oiled. The office of the mills has been overrun with visitors to see the curiosities. That the country is to hear more of this discovery, and that scientific men, far and near, are to become deeply interested in its investigation, there cannot be a doubt.

We repeat, the remains, even the minutest portion of them, are in the excellent, vigilant care of the intelligent managers of the Harmony Mills. Scientific gentlemen, abroad or near, need have no apprehensions that what has been discovered will be lost, or allowed to subserve any selfish or private purpose. Science is to have the full benefit of the discovery, and our own State the full honor of adding a most valuable contribution to the knowledge of the world.

NORTHERN MEN IN THE SOUTH.

Administration of Justice in Mississippi.

From the Jackson Mississippian, Oct. 28.

Very many Northern people entertain the opinion that citizens from the Northern States cannot obtain justice in the South. They fear that for them there is protection for neither life nor property. Many of them, looking to the outrages perpetrated by the Federal forces—the wanton destruction of cities, towns and villages, and other property—seem to consider it *impossible* for the people of the South to act impartially toward them. It is not surprising that the character of our people, heretofore so greatly misapprehended, is not yet understood by very many at the North. Even since the surrender there have been persistent attempts to misrepresent and belie us. Many of the North yet act and feel toward us as if the war was still in progress, and we may expect such men to continue fighting (*a la* BUTLER) on to the end of the chapter.

But the people of the South regard the contest, on their part, as over. They are not warriors in peace, nor robbers at any time. Professing obedience to the laws of the United States, they wage no hostilities against any of her citizens. Bold, ardent and impulsive, they are not of that class of men who profess peace while intent on violence and wrong.

Believing these Southern States are coequals of the other States, our people act accordingly. Their rights are indeed denied, but they can, nevertheless, live and act as men entitled to them. Claiming for themselves the rights of citizens of the United States, they freely accord the same rights to all other citizens.

As an example of the manner in which our courts administer justice, in cases of offence against the rights of Northern citizens, we give below an extract from the remarks of Hon. J. A. P. CAMPBELL, presiding Judge in the case of the State against HARDEMAN, upon a recent indictment for horse-stealing, in the Circuit Court for Madison County. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and stated in paliation of the crime that he had thought he was stealing from Yankees—that having fought them through the war, he felt disposed to do them all the harm he could.

To this plea Judge CAMPBELL responded as follows:

"I am never disposed to turn a deaf ear to cries of mercy, but, as a Judge, I cannot regard with the least favor the plea you offer. Your pretended excuse is no less reprehensible in morals than in law, and I must add that my own views and feelings are as intolerant as are good morals and the law toward the sentiments by which you profess to have been actuated.

I yielded to none in devotion to the cause of the South in our late struggle, but having been overwhelmed and compelled to yield, and having professed to submit to the lawful authority of the United States, good faith, honor and policy alike combine in favor of a just and equal protection to the persons and property of all who may come among us. We should cultivate fraternal feelings toward all our countrymen, and by kindness and justice invite labor and capital into our midst. With the end of war we should cease hostilities and strive to promote harmony and prosperity in our distressed country. I am utterly at a loss to understand how any person can feel differently. I am satisfied that the general sense of this country is in unison with the views I now express. Your plea can be regarded as a palliation of your crime only by those who themselves commit or sympathize with crime. Such a plea can never find favor with me.

The sentence of the Court is that you be confined at hard labor, in the State Penitentiary, for the period of three years from this date."

We add an example of a different kind. At Clinton, in this county, a freedman shot and killed a white man, a citizen of the place. He was arrested and brought before the magistrates on a charge of murder, but was discharged, after a thorough examination of the case, upon the ground that he had acted in self-defence.

MURDER OF A WHITE WOMAN BY INDIANS.

How She was Avenged.

In the Red Bluff (Tehama County, Cal.) *Independent* we find the following paragraph:

FOR THE HUNTERS.

We have received a sum of money for the purpose of buying a Henry rifle for each of the five brave fellows who accompanied KLOTZ in avenging the murder of Mrs. DERSCH. It will require $175 to fill the bill. We shall canvass the town for that purpose tomorrow.

The explanation of this paragraph will be found in the following article from the same paper:

THE SETTLERS' VENGEANCE.

The murder of the unfortunate Mrs. DERSCH, on Bear Creek, Shasta County, fourteen days ago, was one of those terrible affairs that occur on the frontiers of California occasionally, and will continue to do so just as long as men will keep their eyes closed to the evils that are knawing like a canker at the heart of society in Northern California.

The shooting of the unfortunate woman, and the robbing of her home, in the midst of peace and happiness, have already become a twice-told tale. The pursuit by the avengers of innocent blood, and the slaughter of the bloodthirsty black fiends, are of more recent occurrence. DERSCH was hauling lumber from KLOTZ's mill when the news came that his wife was murdered and the house sacked. A messenger went to find KLOTZ, who was hauling hay, to apprise him of his danger. The brave Dutchman left his wagon in the road, and mounting one of his horses, he galloped home. For ten years he had hunted wild Indians, but never touched those that were domesticated. He now made up his mind that, should any domesticated Indians be found sheltering the supposed murderers of Mrs. DERSCH, they should be held equally guilty. Placing a few pounds of crackers and a coffee-pot in a sack, he mounted his horse and started to recruit. He took two of his hired men from the mill—JOHN SPENCER and WM. POOL. That afternoon they were joined by FRED. SCHULER, one of the best and bravest of mountaineers. The following day, (Saturday, the 25th ult., ANDREW SANDERS and JOHN BOYCE joined them. The latter is a brother of Mrs. ALLEN, who was murdered by the savages in Bear Valley two years ago.

The Indians, after murdering Mrs. DERSCH, had gone down to the Sacramento River and crossed to the west side, whither they had been tracked. But when KLOTZ's party came to follow up the trail, they found that the savages had returned, crossing the river at Fort Reading, which is now without a garrison. They were eleven in number when they were tracked on their westward course. But when they returned and passed DEHAVEN's, there were but eight left. They took up Payne's Creek, and crossed by GEORGE WINTER's—the old Hopper place, near the toll-gate. The hunters had followed them thus far into a country entirely volcanic, and so hard that the print of a horse-shoe, much less a bare foot of an Indian, could scarcely be seen. The hunters went up the Idaho road thirty miles above Winter's, when, finding no 'signs,' they struck on for the South. That Monday's ride was a hard one. Forty miles over volcanic rocks, lava and scoria, and at night a supper of crackers and coffee. They saw plenty of game, but dared not fire lest it might give the alarm. The next day they were all over the desolate mountain back of the Tuscan spring buttes, crossing over from the old Antelope road to Salt Creek, and thence to the head of Antelope Creek. A more thoroughly fatigued party never were seen, as they lay down on their saddle blankets to sleep. They took crackers and cold water for their next morning's breakfast, and started down the creek, on the southeast side. Here they plodded along noiselessly for about 8 miles, till suddenly they came to a high palisade of rocks which no horse could scale. They must cross the creek. Now they took down close to the water when the print of a bare foot was seen, the sole flat and the toes turned in, as no white man's ever was. After a moment's consultation, it was decided that two should stay and guard the horses, while the other four made the search. But KLOTZ alone took the six horses, while the other five men walked stealthily down the thicket. They grouped their way slowly for half a mile, when they come upon some embers that indicated a camp of the previous night. KLOTZ gained a position by which he could signal the party from the hill-side, when one of the horses neighed aloud. About 150 yards down the canon, an Indian jumped up and ran to the creek with a loud scream, but it was too late. Blue smoke curled up from the thick alders, and the sharp crack of the rifles told that the poor woman so foully murdered was being fearfully avenged. The Indian, gigantic in stature, ran like a deer, but received a shot in the side, which failed to bring him down. SPENCER now came out of the brush and called KLOTZ to bring down the horses. Four Indians, two bucks and two squaws, lay dead, while three more had limped off, one of the eight being unhurt. They then rode two miles to the Antelope Flour Mill, five miles from Red Bluff, where they received a comfortable dinner from R. E. WARREN, of the Antelope mill garden. From the spot where they killed the Indians, they brought a bed-quilt, a German fabric, and a woven petticoat of German manufacture. A hat belonging to the blind man, FRED. DERSCH, was also recovered, also a shirt belonging to GEO. DERSCH's oldest boy. But what they got was not a tithe of what was stolen from DERSCH's house. What had become of the rest? Undoubtedly given for concealment to the other three Indians, who remained on this side of the river, and perhaps hidden within a mile of Fort Reading, at this moment. On the day following the fight, a party from the "Grant" went up the creek and found that the Indians had r turned to burn the putrescent bodies of the four killed. They also found, some distance above, a heap of stones, and a large pool of blood, indicating that an Indian had leaned up there to die. The "drag-trail" from this spot toward the fire corroborates this opinion.

Suit for the Possession of a Letter from George Washington — The First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 12.

Mr. WAIN, solicitor for the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, has filed a bill in the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of obtaining possession of a letter sent by "GEORGE WASHINGTON to the Troop, Jan. 23, 1777." The complainants say: First, that some time in the year 1774, a military company was formed by the association of twenty-six gentlemen, residents of the City of Philadelphia, under the name of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, for the defence and vindication of the rights of the country, then threatened by the arbitrary legislation of Great Britain, &c.; said organization was officially recognized by the military authorities until the 4th of April, 1863, on which day it was incorporated, under the title of "The First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry," by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Second—That the gentlemen composing the said troope served voluntarily and without pay, furnishing their own horses and equipments, during the several trying campaigns of the Revolutionary War, from 1776 to 1783, and during all that time, by their gallantry and discipline, gained the approbation of the illustrious WASHINGTON, as Commander-in-Chief, and enjoyed his friendship during the subsequent years of peace until his death. They have since participated by active service in the Wars of 1812, '13 and '14, and during the rebellion in 1861-2.

Third—That during the campaign of 1777 the then Captain and first officer of the troop, SAMUEL MORRIS, received an official letter from Gen. WASHINGTON, as Commander-in-Chief, dated Jan. 23, 1777, at headquarters, which said letter was an official letter from the highest officer of the armies to the official head or officer in command of the said troop, and containing an order regulating the disposition of said troop, and expressing the thanks of the General to "the gentlemen who compose the troop, for the essential services they have rendered their country."

Fourth—That said letter, which they pray may be taken as part of this bill, was directed to the "Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse," then under the command of Capt. MORRIS, which said company is the same since incorporated as the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, and being an official order to the troop, and fixing its rights and duties in military law and usage, it properly and of right belongs to the troop and to the military archives.

Fifth—That said letter was received by Capt. MORRIS, in trust for the use and benefit of the troop, and as their property; and that they are informed, and believe, that said original letter has recently come into the possession or custody of the defendants, Messrs. S. B. and E. P. MORRIS. The complainants therefore ask that the original letter may be produced and delivered to the troop as their property.

The following is a copy of the original letter referred to:

"The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, under the command of Capt. MORRIS, having performed their tour of duty, are discharged for the present.

I take this opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the Captain and to the gentlemen who compose the troop for the many essential services which they have rendered their country, and to me personally during the course of this severe campaign. Though composed of gentlemen of fortune, they have shown a noble example of discipline and subordination, and in several actions have shown a spirit and bravery which will ever do honor to them, and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, Jan 23, 1777."

A Deer Run Down by a Locomotive.

From the Toledo Blade, Nov. 10.

Our readers will recollect the story published a few days ago relative to a deer making its appearance on one of our railroads, and the determination on the part of the engineers to run it down. We learned yesterday afternoon that the deer had been caught, and that, too, by being run down by a locomotive. The particulars are these: Night before last the engineer on the night express, (Air Line,) coming east, saw the deer on the track, and giving his train full speed, overtook his deership, breaking both of its hind legs and throwing it from the track. This occurred between Centreville and Springfield, about 15 miles from this city. The engineer did not stop, but came on to this city, and on arriving, procured a lantern and went back on the night express, and got off at the spot where he supposed he had collided with the deer. He searched diligently, and about daylight yesterday morning discovered the animal. Shortly after he found the deer a freight train came along, and upon it he put the deer and brought it to the city. He had it dressed, and his midnight estimate of the size of the animal was confirmed, as it weighed 147 pounds.

The engine that "started" the animal, alluded to the other day, was No. 49, run by "Cap." MCGRAW; the man who "gobbled" his deership was engineer BENHAM of locomotive "E. M. Gilbert."

The Alleged Fraud in Philadelphia upon the Revenue Department.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 12.

Before United States Commissioner SARGENT on Saturday a further hearing was had in the case of MARVIN SOLOMON and L. W. HOLLADAY, dealers in snuff and tobacco, charged with defrauding the Revenue Department.

EDWARD N. COHN was called to the stand and testified in substance that he was a box-maker, and that he had an interview with Mr. HOLLADAY at his establishment, in Ledger-place, and was asked by him if he could fit up boxes which had contained snuff and which had been sent back. He said he wanted new tops on them and all marks upon them erased except the inspection marks. Mr. SOLOMON was present on one occasion when witness had an interview with Mr. HOLLADAY and asked as to the price of the alterations. The boxes, to the number of one hundred and thirteen, were taken to the shop of Mr. COHN and altered according to directions. New tops were put on them, and all but the inspection marks removed.

Witness was present at Mr. HOLLADAY's shop and saw one of the boxes opened, and said that it contained snuff in bottles; he saw St. Louis on some of the boxes, and they had a dirty appearance, as if they had been shipped to distant points.

A. B. SLOANAKER testified that he had been informed of the use of boxes a second time, with the inspection marks upon them, and had made, under the direction of the Revenue Department, a seizure of all the property at Mr. HOLLADAY's place, and also at the store of Messrs. CROSSMAN & SOLOMON. At the latter establishment one of the altered boxes was found. On the evening of the seizure, Mr. HOLLADAY called on the witness and said that he would do anything to expedite the investigation; that he was merely employed to pack the snuff, and that he was doing it for CROSSMAN & SOLOMON and W. GARRETT & Co.

The Collector visited the storekeepers, CROSSMAN & SOLOMON, and passing into the counting-room, asked if any of the firm of GARRETT & Co. was present, and an old gentleman bowed affirmatively. MARTIN SOLOMON informed him that two firms were doing business in the place, and he trusted the seizure would not affect the business or credit of either; witness examined the stock and made a seizure of it: all of it was afterward delivered except that portion which did not bear inspection marks.

At a subsequent interview between the Collector and members of the firm of SOLOMON & CROSSMAN, he understood that MARTIN SOLOMON was a member. This, however, is denied; he is said to be the agent only.

After the examination of the witnesses, the counsel for the defendants argued that there was no violation of the revenue law, as Mr. HOLLADAY was only using boxes in which snuff had been shipped to St. Louis, and sent back again, and on the contents of which the tax had been paid.

The District-Attorney took a different view of the matter, and argued that the revenue law had been violated; as to whether the testimony was sufficient to connect Mr. SOLOMON with the offence, it was for the Commissioner to say.

Mr. SERGEANT said he would examine the testimony and give his decision to-day.

The Lord Bond Robbery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige me by giving publicity to the following communication, which has been refused admission to the columns of the *Commercial Advertiser*, to which it was first addressed. S. B. B.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

GENTLEMEN: In your issue of Saturday last there is a communication signed J. B. H., in reference to the case of Mr. FRANK HELLEN. Mr. J. B. H. is, I should judge, a banker or broker, from the peculiar view that he takes of the law. Brokers and bankers generally appear to labor under the *delusion* that they can safely buy negotiable paper after notice that it has been stolen; but I am confident that no lawyer would enter upon the defence of a broker found with stolen securities, unless he could claim that they were purchased in *good faith*, in the *regular course of business*, and *for a valuable consideration*. In this case Mr. LORD and Mr. BARRON have lost over $1,800,000; they have taken every means in their power to notify the public by advertising in the papers and by printed lists, which have been three times scattered broadcast among regular dealers; they have done more—a copy of the Business Directory has been taken, and every bank, banker, broker, stock or exchange, bill or note, in the City of New-York, has been served with the notice, either in person or upon some one in charge of the office during business hours, by one person in the presence of another as a witness, and a memorandum of the day and date taken immediately, except sixteen, and also excepting those who had removed or discontinued business. Beside this, all who could be found, though not in the Directory, were served.

About the completion of the service, the list was divided and served by the two gentlemen separately. Upon this state of facts I am willing to submit the case, between the gentlemen who have lost these securities and the bankers and brokers, to the public, as well satisfied as to the result as I am in regard to the submission to the Courts. J. B. H. is peculiarly unfortunate in his reference to the reports, 16th and 34th Barbour. I am aware that they were introduced by one of the counsel upon the examination in the Police Court.

Briefly: Hall *vs.* Wilmer, 16 Barbour, 548. Plaintiff had purchased a note, *without notice that it had been stolen*, but failed to recover from the maker because the note had been stolen before delivery.

In Steinhart *vs.* Boker, 34 Barbour, 436, two Bank of England notes, amounting to £700, had been deposited with one COHN for a special purpose. COHN paid them to JOHN G. BOKER & Co., in part payment of a prior indebtedness, *and received an additional credit and a loan*. BOKER took the notes *without notice*. Plaintiff recovered, but the judgment was reversed on appeal.

I am of the opinion that, but for the fact of the additional credit and the loan, one or both, the judgment would have been affirmed, for Chancellor KENT, in the case of Bay *vs.* Coddington, (in 5th JOHNSON's Ch. R., 54,) affirmed in the Court of Errors, (22 JOHN's R., 651) holds upon an elaborate examination of the authorities in regard to negotiable paper lost, stolen or misapplied, and as between the holder and legal owner, the holder must show that he purchased in *good faith, without notice, for a valuable consideration* in the *regular course of business*.

In the case in question the defendants had received notes *without notice* that they were misapplied, but as security against responsibility of indorser. Held not to be a valuable consideration and that the holders were "not entitled to the notes or the proceeds thereof." (See Stalker *vs.* McDonald, 6 HILL, 93.)

In regard to Banker not being able to transact business with *facility*, if they were obliged to examine the "stolen list," it would certainly appear to one not engaged in banking that it would be better to do a little less business and do it right.

In respect to this case, I can cheerfully say that I am satisfied with the decision of Justice DOWLING discharging Mr. FRANK HELLEN, and I am convinced, from the examination, of his entire innocence of any criminal intent, remarking at the same time that there is a vast difference between holding a person pecuniarily liable and criminally responsible.

Very respectfully,
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE.

Crops in North Carolina.

From the Newbern Commercial.

In 1860 the County of Carteret sold four bales of cotton. This year there will be raised, and put in the market, from 1,200 to 1,500 bales of an excellent quality from the same county. Have the enterprising planters of our sister county thought of the practicability of raising a fair article of Sea Island cotton upon a portion of their lands? There are localities upon the sea coast, and upon the margin of the waters in Beaufort Harbor, the Straits and Core and Bogue Sounds that we have no doubt are admirably adapted to the cultivation of the "long staple." It might be tested on a small scale if the planter has any fears of failure, and we respectfully suggest that it be done.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
3003—The People, &c., vs. Farrar.
3071—Genet vs. Howland et al.
209½—Appelby et al. vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company.
371—Sprague vs. Gregory.
1783—Russell vs. Gallaher.
1471—Oswego Starch Factory vs. Rodriguez.
1489—Anderson vs. Smith.
2301—Schwartz vs. Clancy.
2391—Conseelle vs. The Philadelphia S. Prop. Co.
771—Borst vs. Donaldson et al.
787—McFarlane et al. vs. Wood et al.

Nos.
2229—Waring et al. vs. The Hoffman Fire Insurance Company.
1893—Stephens vs. Donaldson et al.
1405—Darling et al. vs. Crane et al.
2141—Cobb vs. Crane et al.
2423—Phillips vs. Campaigniac et al., impl'd.
2371—Frost vs. Phillips.
503—The People's Provision Company vs. Ryan.
863—The First National Bank vs. Patterson et al.
1037—Carey vs. Schulzar et al.

Part II.—Held by Justice Mullin, at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2096—McDuff vs. Laneken.
2226—Parmelee vs. Hoffman F. Ins. Co.
1656—Brickner vs. Oberdorfer.
1940—O'Donnell vs. Osgood et al.
2254—Lefferts et al. vs. The Bleecker-street and F. F. and R. Co.
2042—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
994—Britton et al vs. Frinett. et al.
1238—Herrenkind vs. Tapscott.

Nos.
482—McCaffrey vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
576—Asch vs. Herhat et al.
856—Strong et al vs. Bean.
1276—McGaffery vs. Jardine et al.
914—Flint vs. Hillyer.
1430—Christie vs. Haskell.
1002—Perrete vs. Jordan.
972—Kennedy vs. Randall.
1970—Peterson vs. Long..
1960—Barton vs. Haskins.
1068—De Lorme vs. Schwarzpoelar.
1428—Leftwich vs. Smith et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.—Preferred Causes.

Nos.
3—Pigney vs. Tallmadge,
4—Same vs. Same.
8—Ford et al. vs. Crocker.
20—Clark, ex. vs. Blakely et al.
22—Lincoln vs. Lincoln.
23—Thayer vs. Clark.
24—Ryan vs. Ward et al.
25—Giraud, Jr., vs. Grant, &c.
26—Skiddy vs. Kattertrom.
27—Blackstone vs. Nicholas.
28—Baxter vs. Davis.
29—Brett vs. Catlin, et al.
30—Popperhausen vs. Irving, [illegible]

Nos.
31—Wooster vs. Landen, Jr, exr.
32—Del vecchio vs. Leslie.
33—Sarles vs. the Mayor, &c.
34—Gray vs. Norris.
35—Mead et al. vs. Shephard.
37—Binnesse, exr., &c., vs. Wood.
38—Same vs. Same.
39—Minx vs. The Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
40—Sauran vs. Kelly, sheriff.
41—Whitfield vs. Stern et al.
42—Edgerton vs. Bratt.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

Nos.
11—Taylor vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company.

Issues of law and fact.

Nos.
163—Marvin vs. Hoffman et al.
190—Smith vs. Bullard.
191—Sommers vs. Adams et al.
192—Bare et al. vs. Decker.
193—Hart vs. Hart.
194—King vs. Ross, Jr., et al.
195—Elliott vs. Hood et al.
196—Dempsey vs. Hall et al.
197—Salomon vs. Salomon et al.
198—McCrory vs. McCrory.

Nos.
199—Hughes vs. Kendall.
200—Taylor vs. Ketchum et al.
201—Calhoun, Assn., vs. Janes.
202—Johnson vs. Kelly.
203—Laurence, Ex'r vs. Norton et al.
204—Andrew et al. vs. The N. J. Steamboat Co.
205—Walker vs. Walker.
206—Moore vs. Pine et al.
207—Palmer vs. Cohen et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.—Reserved Causes.

Nos.
78—— vs. ——.
81—Murphy vs. Gross.
83—The People ex rel. Clancy vs. Metropolitan Board of Health.
96—McCann vs. Frank et al.
107—The W. Alex. and G. R. R. Co. vs. Leonard.

Nos.
112—Blum et al. vs. Schaffner.
117—Cahill vs. Battershall et al.
123—Churchman vs. The G. West. Ins. Co.
124—Behan vs. Behan.

The general call commences at No. 125—Bolles vs. Bolles et al.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Barbour J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2673—Cook vs. Hall.
2639—Atwill vs. Blake.
2539—MacBennett vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
2341—Wakeman vs. Gowdy.
2477—Bentley, et al., vs. Chase.
1835—Larde vs. The Company General Transportation.
871—Delafield et. al. vs. The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2635—Grossman vs. Liebman.

Nos.
2591—Schmidt vs. Horforth.
1559—Noonan vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.
2023—Bierce vs. The Union Fire Insurance Company.
1547—Same vs. The R. R. Fire Insurance Company.
2771—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.
2349—Galray vs. Jacobs.
2581—Smith, Exr., &c., vs. The Mechanics and Traders Fire Insurance Company.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2746—Burns vs. Rourk.
2810—Ryan vs. Henry, Jr., et al.
2480—Brownell vs. Van Piper.
2816—McDonald vs. Kelly.
2876—Runk et al vs. Guileaume.
2882—Gaffney vs. Dougherty
2774—Stuart vs. The P. National Bank of New York, substituted for defendant in place of the Greenwich Savings Bank.
2096—George, the Count Johannes, vs. The Bee Printing Company.

Nos.
2818—Burr vs. Hurlburt.
2118—Bierce vs. The Fulton Fire Insurance Company.
2128—Bierce vs. The People's Fire Insurance Company.
2018—Bierce vs. Home Insurance Company of New-York.
2584—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell et al.
1782—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell et al.
1452—Newton vs Hicks et al.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1527—Pettigrew vs. Waterbury.
1556—Waterbury vs. Shipman.
1541—Whittemore vs Hirschfield.
1543—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.
1237—Farrington vs Robbins
1546—Cohen vs. Ferris.
1654—Foote vs. Burnham.

Nos.
1710—Muthall vs. Batterby.
1713—Davis vs. Sterm.
1734—Rammesa vs. Strauss.
1736—Phillips vs. Sullivan.
1738—Meany vs. Burger.
1329—Wilson vs. Gerardin.
1651—Flynn vs. The 9th-av. R. R. Co.
1663—Hannon vs. Keys.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1622—Norris vs. Stewart, &c.
1774—Morange vs. Dubois, &c
1775—Moulton, &c., vs. The Ind. L. of Tel. Co.
1117—Welpley vs. Littersmitt.
1244—McNeill vs. Rogers.
1191—Anners vs. Churchill.
936—Shipman vs. Regan.
1783—Brady vs. Lamb et al.

Nos.
1784—Dennis vs. Kearney, executor, &c.
1785—Flarery vs. Wilson.
1786—Larkin vs. Wilson.
1787—Same vs. Same.
1788—Smith vs. Schakel.
1789—Sperer vs. Norman, &c.
1790—Schwarman vs. Seaman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
47—Peck vs. Miller.
57½—Benner vs. Ferris.
58—Freeman vs. Edwards.
62—Hartford vs. Beecher.
68—Beatty vs. Bernhaiz.
70—Dunn vs. Kerrigan, Jr.
71—Bird vs. Decourcey.
72—Ehrlich vs. Lynch.
74—Eisner vs. Ehrlich.
75—Robinson vs. Green.

Nos.
76—Jackson vs. Sloane.
77—Dixon vs. McManus.
79—Stagg vs. Brown.
80—Swift vs. Freeman.
81—Kiversle vs. Hecht.
82—Housman vs. Kamack.
84—James vs. Kelly.
85—Meyer vs. Rocet.
86—Harding vs. Korn.

Pleading—Triangular Collision—Full Statement of Facts Necessary.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Patrick Quinn vs. *The Steamboat Transport and the Propeller W. E. Cheeney.*—Exceptions in the pleading in Admiralty have the effect of a demurrer, and also that of a motion to make more definite and certain, and are properly resorted to in a case like the present, where the libelant in a collision case has contented himself with simply stating a bare cause of action, and has omitted the full and frank narrative of the material circumstances attending the accident, which the general practice of the Admiralty requires in cases of this description.

The manner of pleading adopted by this libelant is sought to be defended upon the ground that the action is one brough tagainst two steamboats for injuries sustained by a canal-boat while in tow alongside of one of them, being thus a mere passive object, not able to take any measures of her own to avoid the collision, and not responsible for the movements of either of the others; and it is contended that in such case the libelant is not called on to set forth anything more than the fact that his vessel was in tow of one of the steamboats, and was injured in a collision occurring between her and the other steamboat.

I cannot give my assent to this doctrine, to the extent claimed here. In this case the averments of the libel indicate that the collision and the antecedent movements of the steamboats were seen by a person or persons on board and in charge of the canal boat: and I am unable to see why the circumstances as thus seen should not be set forth for the information of the Court and to save labor in proving facts about which there may be no dispute as well in this as in any case. The reason of the rule which is applied in all ordinary cases of collision would seem to exist in full force in these triangular cases, in which, above all others, the need of a full statement of the facts is felt. To make these cases exceptions to the general rule, as claimed, would be to permit the parties to come to trial without any preliminary statement from either party, which would be of any assistance to the Court, or would apprize the parties most in interest of the facts which they are called on to meet. I cannot believe that such a practice should be sanctioned.

Furthermore, the twenty-third rule, which is held to provide for the full statement which is required in ordinary cases, makes no exception of cases like this, and the rules of the English Admiralty, which are more precise in their requirements than the twenty-third rule, also seem applicable to such cases in the English practice.

My conclusion, therefore, is that the libelant must reform his libel by setting forth as far as practicable the material circumstances attending the collision in question. This conclusion I do not understand to be adverse to the opinion of Judge BETTS, in the case of the *Mary J. Vaughan* cited by the libelant. The reported opinion in that case does not show what were the averments of the libel there, but, according to my recollection of the case as it came before me on a hearing on the merits, that was a case of collision in the night when there was no one on board the boat in tow, and when the libelant might perhaps be presumed to be unable to give any distinct account of the accident. The present is not such a case, and would not fall within the scope of that decision.

Exceptions allowed with liberty to amend within ten days. Costs of this hearing to abide the event.

Emerson Goodrich and Knowlton, for libelant; Charles F. Sanford for claimant.

Counterfeiters Captured.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

John Disbrow and Joseph Bradley, charged with dealing in counterfeit United States Treasury notes and fifty cent fractional currency, were brought before the Commissioner yesterday. Assistant United States District-Attorney Bell appeared for the Government and Ex-Judge Stewart and Mr. Wait appeared for the defendants.

Edwin S. Bruce testified: I am in the Secret Service Division; first saw prisoners on the 1st of last June; went to their place of business in East Houston-street on the morning of the 4th of June, and left word that I would be there again in the evening; went there in the evening and conversed with Disbrow; Bradley was in the room, but I do not think he could hear; I gave him a letter of introduction; he took the letter, read it, and said he couldn't have come better recommended; he then asked me what I wanted; told him 5s and 10s National money; said he hadn't anything of that kind on hand; I then asked him for the last issue of the 50 cents fractional currency; he said that he had nothing of that on hand; I asked him what he had; he said he had nothing but the next to the last issue of fractional currency; I asked him if he wasn't keeping rather a dry shanty; he said that he had just sent off two men that day, one to the South, and one to Titusville, Penn.; he said he had given them $3,000 apiece, consequently he had nothing more on hand; he said if I could wait three days he would let me have as much of the last issue of the fractional currency as I wanted; I told him I could not stay, and he said he would let me have them—the last issue but one of fractional currency; I then asked him his price; he said that would vary some, depending on the quality and the amount I took; I then proposed to take of him $10 worth; he claimed he never sold less than $100 worth in a package at a time; I told him that I had nearly as much as I cared for of that kind and didn't want a package; he then said he would let me have $15 worth; he said he could let me have sixty pieces of fifty cents fractional currency for $15; I told him I would take it; he then told me I could'nt have it till the next day as he never carried any counterfeit money with him; that it was kept in the building where it was manufactured, and he never went there in the day time; he told me to meet him there next day at 11 o'clock and I should have the stuff; he then pointed Mr. Bradley to me, and said if anything should happen that he couldn't be there himself with it, to call on Bradley for it; he said any time I wanted 5s or 10s to write him and he would send me the value of it in as good goods as there was in market; I then left; went in again next day about 11 o'clock; Bradley and Disbrow were both in at the time; Disbrow asked me if I had come in for that stuff; I said yes; he asked me to take a seat, that he had to go down street, and he would be back or send Bradley in with it in 15 minutes; Disbrow went out; Bradley was there before, in fact went out while I was talking to Disbrow; I waited half an hour after Disbrow went out; Bradley came in and handed me a small package; I asked him what it was.

He said it was a package of counterfeit money that Disbrow sent to me; I asked him how much there was of it; he said he did not know; but there was $20 worth; he said I could step into the other room if I chose to count it; I did so and I found 63 pieces; I then asked who I was to pay, he or Disbrow; he said it made no difference whether I paid him or Disbrow, as they were in company; he told me I could send to him for money and he would send it to me by mail or express; I paid him $15; I went out toward Broadway and I met Disbrow: he asked me if I paid Bradley; I said yes; the package shown me is the package I received; I marked 11 pieces; the rest are like them.

Cross-examined—I marked the money three or four days after I got them; I cannot tell whether I had any more counterfeit money or not; I had no other in this package; have been in the employ of the Secret Service Division since the 5th of February; I was Deputy Sheriff in Alleghany County for nine years; Samuel C. Cotton was Sheriff; Disbrow never delivered to me any counterfeit money; I never saw him have any counterfeit money in his possession; he was not present when any one else delivered me counterfeit money; I don't know where he was when Bradley delivered the money to me.

Ichabod C. Nettleship testified: I am an operator of the Secret Service Department; I know Disbrow; I have had conversation with him relative to his transaction with Bruce; it was in June, at Newark; Disbrow told me that a man by the name of Bruce had been to him to get counterfeit money; he said he wanted such a small amount that he did not know what to think about it; that he was so anxious to get a little that he fixed it so somebody else furnished him with it; he said that Bruce was going to write to him for some fives and tens; I told him I would report the thing to Washington and would see what answer I got as to who Bruce was; I reported the matter to Washington; I had conversation with him after that; the Chief, Col. Wood, told me to get Bruce if I could; Disbrow said he would supply him if he could.

After hearing arguments for the defence, the Commissioner committed both prisoners for trial.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Lorenzi Chitti, residing at No. 59 Rose-street, was brought before the Commissioner, charged with dealing in 50-cent stamps. The testimony being conclusive, the prisoner was committed for trial.

Fernando Fanzi, of No. 59 Rose-street, was brought up charged with dealing in counterfeit currency, but the testimony not being sufficiently clear, he was discharged.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

Giovani Zennati was brought before the Commissioner charged with passing counterfeit $1 Treasury bills. The accused resided at No. 59 Rose-street. The further examination of the case was adjourned till 2 o'clock on Wednesday.

What is a Cash Sale?—Does it Mean Ten, Thirty, or any other Number of Days?—The Custom of New-York Merchants.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Justice Ingraham, without a Jury.

Abraham Steinam vs. Oscar L. American and Yetta Smith.—The facts of this case are as follows: The plaintiff is a merchant doing business in this City, and the defendants are merchants in Chicago, doing business under the firm name of American & Smith. On the 15th of August one of the defendants bought a bill of goods of plaintiff, amounting to about $500. On the 17th, two days after, the defendants, not having paid the bill, were served with a summons issued out of the Supreme Court. The answer of the defendants was that the goods were bought on a credit of thirty days, which time not having expired when suit was commenced they set it up in bar. On the trial the testimony of both parties was introduced. The main question seemed to be in whether the sale made was a "cash sale" in the sense which means pay before or "on delivery," or whether it was such a cash sale as, by the custom of different houses in this City, the intention was understood to be pay in ten, or, as with some, in thirty days. After hearing all the testimony produced, the Court decided that the plaintiff had not made out his case, and therefore directed that the complaint be dismissed. For plaintiff, Messrs. Goepp & Stern; for defendants, Mr. H. H. Rice.

Supreme Court—Kings County—Special Term—Nov. 12.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert.

James S. Tighe, Assignee, &c., vs. John J. Bate and Griffith Van Cott.—Demurrer; decision reserved.

Hannah B. Whipple and others vs. Richard Whipple.—Demurrer; overruled.

Andrew J. Hennion vs. James J. Kelly and wife.—Settled out of Court; defendant's counsel to move to secure his costs, not being a party to the settlement.

The calendar for to-day, Nov. 13, is as follows: 21—J. N. Lawton vs. M. Van Dusen et al. 27—C. H. Tongis vs. R. Nicholl and others. 30—J. M. Greenwood vs. A. G. Baker and others. 31—Same vs. Same. 34—C. Guerney, by her Guardian vs. A. Guerney; B. Ogilvie vs. R. Ogilvie. 38—A. D. Schnackenberg vs. J. Wyman.

An Action for Assault and Battery—What it Costs to Slap a Man's Face.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 12.

Before Justice Cardozo and a Jury.

David O'Mara vs. Gustavus Overbeck.—This was an action for an assault and battery, alleged to have taken place at the defendant's place in Broadway, in the forepart of June, 1865. The plaintiff was extensively engaged in the manufacture of clothing at Newark, N. J., and had at different times made quantities of clothing for the defendant's firm. On the day in question, plaintiff came to the Broadway store for the purpose of effecting a settlement. A dispute arose between plaintiff and defendant in relation to the price to be paid; the latter asserted that he had sent a letter to plaintiff on the subject, and this the other denied, and said to a copartner of defendant that he (meaning defendant) was a liar, and a something else. Thereupon, the defendant slapped plaintiff's face with the flat of his hand. Whether one or two slaps were given could not be ascertained. The affray occupied about ten minutes—the trial of the action about twenty minutes, including a very lucid charge from Judge Cardozo. The Jury took four minutes to deliberate, and rendered a verdict of $25 for plaintiff.

For plaintiff, J. M. Harrington; for defendant, Mr. Morrison.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 12.

By Justice Potter.

Caroline Fried *vs.* The Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to the defendant to answer within twenty days, on payment of costs. [See opinion.] The People of the State of New-York *vs.* Bernard Reilley et al.; judgment for defendants on demurrer, with leave to plaintiffs to amend complaint within twenty days, on payment of costs. Simon Waldheim *vs.* P. Bender; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to defendant's answer, with leave to defendant to amend his answer within twenty days, on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 12.

By Justice Sutherland.

The Unity Fire Insurance Association, of London, *vs.* Wm. H. Macy et al.; final judgment ordered.

By Justice Clerke.

Wm. Palen, Receiver, *vs.* Ezra Bushnell, et al.; motion to amend order denied with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Monell.

Thomas E. Butler *vs.* George W. Niles, impleaded, &c.; motion to continue action in the name of the administratrix of deceased plaintiff granted. Alexander Eagleson *vs.* John G. Torrillson; motion for order requiring defendant to satisfy part of claim admitted to be just, granted. A. Ross *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motion for reference denied. Wm. Campbell *vs.* Charles A. Seely; motion for receiver granted. Charles F. Livermore *vs.* Newton St. John; motion granted without costs. Carl L. Beckeragel *vs.* Anthony Thornton, et al.; motion granted. Charles G. Patterson *vs.* Martin L. Townsend; interrogatories settled. Henry K. Sheldon *vs.* The Empire City Fire Insurance Company; motion granted without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 12.

By Judge Brady.

F. W. Beck *vs.* Michael Allen; Smith *vs.* Place, et al.; The P. P. S. Ex. B. Co. *vs.* John W. Lewis; see opinions with Clerk. Isaiah Keyser *vs.* The Bank for Savings, &c.; motion granted, but without prejudice to any existing legal right of the claimants to the disputed fund.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Yesterday was devoted in the Court of General Sessions to the disposition of several cases which have been on the calendars for three or four terms.

Patrick Madden and Thomas Kelly, who were tried on Friday, were brought up yesterday, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years each.

ALLEGED THEFT OF HARNESS.

Edwin Pollock, *alias* Park, indicted for grand larceny, was charged with stealing a set of harness of the value of $64 from Mr. Samuel Blauvelt, of No. 227 East Twenty-second-street, on the 10th of March last. It appeared from the testimony that defendant had taken the harness he was charged with stealing as payment of a debt due him by complainant. The Court instructed the Jury to the effect that within the meaning and intent of the law, no larceny had been committed, and that therefore he must direct them to render a verdict of not guilty. The Jury acted accordingly, and defendant was discharged.

WHERE THIEVES MAY BE LOOKED FOR.

Wm. Clarke *alias* James Sullivan, was indicted for grand larceny on the charge of having on the 23d of October stolen from the front of the store of George H. Bird, No. 78 Chambers-street, two pieces of cassimere cloth of the value of $51. On the trial it was proven beyond a doubt that the prisoner took the goods referred to, and then ran away, for Stephen Meyer, a porter in the store, testified that he followed him, and found him resting at the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway. On taking hold of him witness said "prisoner jumped out of his coat" and ran away. Witness then went to the City Hall to look for prisoner, thinking that was a good place to find him if he was a thief. The prisoner, who was only 18 years of age, pleaded his innocence, his counsel taking the ground that he was altogether too respectable to commit the crime charged against him. The Court did not entertain that opinion, and so charged the Jury. A verdict of guilty was the result, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

AUNT VS. NEPHEW.

James Riley, indicted for felonious assault and battery, was brought up for trial. From the testimony it appeared that on the 19th of July, at night, Officer Timothy Murphy heard a cry for help issuing from the house No. 166 East Forty-ninth-street; that he thereupon proceeded to the spot, in company with Officer Schwartz, and went into the house, where they found the prisoner and his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Riely, on the floor. Mrs. Riley screamed out to the officers, "God save me from that brute, he is trying to violate me." The prisoner then opened a drawer in a convenient bureau, from which he took a pistol and threatened to shoot Officer Murphy. The prosecution failed to prove that the pistol, at the time it was used by the prisoner, was loaded. The jury therefore acquitted him and he was discharged.

JUVENILE DAYLIGHT ROBBERS.

Wm. McGlory and James Tighe, indicted for robbery in the first degree, were brought up and tried. It appeared that on the morning of the 30th of July, as Thomas Miller, a boy 16 years of age, was returning from the bank, having in his possession the sum of $32 65, the prisoners met him in Seventeenth-street, corner of Ninth-avenue, dragged him into an alley, knocked him down and robbed him of the money referred to, after which they immediately ran to their homes. The defence endeavored to prove an alibi, and after adducing evidence to that effect, appealed to the Jury. Mr. Bedford, for the prosecution, took the ground that if there was any doubt established as to the guilt of the prisoners, the defence would have followed up that doubt and sought to strengthen it by proving good character. This they had not offered to do, because they did not dare attempt it. The Court said that owing to the lateness of the hour he would allow the Jury to separate, and would charge them first thing when the Court opened to-day.

The Court then adjourned.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* Jeremiah O'Brien; murder.
The People *vs.* Epenetus Devoe; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Simon Kutz; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Theodore Kohn; false pretences.
The People *vs.* Wm. H. Hughes; false pretences.
The People *vs.* Wm. Gillespie; false pretences.
The People *vs.* John Vogel; felonious assault and battery.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

FOUND IN POSSESSION OF STOLEN GOODS.

Officer Liscombe, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested Robert Benton in Elizabeth-street, he being found in possession of a roll of mixed cassimere cloth, which was supposed to be stolen. Benton informed the officer that he had purchased the cloth from "Dutch Louis," a well-known thief, having paid $4 therefor. On being arraigned before the Court, Benton was temporarily committed to await an investigation by the Police.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND CART.

Yesterday morning John McFarland, of No. 162 West Nineteenth-street, left his horse and cart, valued at $450, in Murray-street, while he went after some packages. During his absence William Moody came up and assumed control of the horse and cart, driving it away. He was detected in the act by Samuel Blackborough, of No. 65 Murray-street, who caused his arrest by Officer McCormack, of the Third Precinct. The prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday afternoon on the charge of grand larceny, when he was committed for trial in default of bail. Moody is 24 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides at No. 422 West-street. Despite the fact that he was caught in the act he denied the charge, and pleaded not guilty.

VARIOUS ASSAULTS.

Albert Kline, of No. 24 Mott-street, entered a complaint against Edward Winn, accusing him of having struck him in the face with a stone. Winn was arrested by Officer Weber, of the Fourth Precinct, and locked up for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

Timothy Aherne was arrested by Officer Craig, of the Fourth Ward Police, on a charge of assault preferred against him by Rudolph Greff, of No. 380 Water-street. The prisoner was committed for trial, being allowed to furnish bail for his appearance.

Margaret Miller, of No. 348 Water-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning and preferred a charge of assault and battery against Mary Ann Secor, for striking her on the head with a bottle. Mary Ann was sent down stairs for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

Mary Gleeson, of No. 52 Oak-street, caused the arrest of her husband, John, by Officer Oates, of the Fourth Precinct, he having struck her violently in the face with his fist. John was fully committed for trial, but subsequently furnished bail until called for.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A FRIEND.

Catharine Donohue yesterday caused the arrest of Cecelia Van Dusen, a friend with whom she has been very intimate for a long time past, on the charge of theft. The complainant's statement is that she visited Cecelia at her residence, on Saturday evening, and while there, was invited by the accused to inspect the contents of a bureau drawer. While attempting to withdraw her hand therefrom, she says that a diamond ring, valued at $200, which was upon her finger at the time, came in contact with something in the drawer. It slipped off her finger, and although strict search was made for it, she was unable to find it, and has not since seen it. She believes that Catharine found it, and afterward disposed of it to a certain man named Patrick Farrel, a shoemaker, as she saw them together shortly afterward, and observed that they acted suspiciously. The accused was committed for examination. Farrel was not arrested.

DETECTION OF A BURGLARY—DESPERATE CONFLICT WITH THE PRISONER.

Wm. Tucker keeps a grocery-store at No. 246 Ninth-avenue. On Wednesday morning of last week he observed marks, as if made by some iron instrument, upon the front door of his store, in close proximity to the lock. Suspecting that an attempt at burglary had been made during the previous night, and that the thieves would make a second endeavor to effect an entrance, he determined to lie in wait for their next appearance. Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights were spent by the anxious storekeeper in diligent watching, but in vain; the looked-for ones did not come. Persuaded in his own mind that they might be disposed to select Sunday night as a favorable time in which to operate, he resolved that he would continue his vigils at least through that night, and then, if no one came, he would conclude that the project had been abandoned. He therefore extinguished the gas lights, and taking a seat by the stove, quietly awaited the advent of the thieves. Two of the early morning hours had just passed when he was startled from a revery into which he had fallen, by the noise of hammering at the front hall door. Presently that defence gave way with a crash, and the footsteps and voices of men could be distinctly heard in the hall-way. A moment more and the burglars were at work at the back door leading from the hall into the store. It did not long resist their efforts, the lock was soon forced and an easy entrance effected. Meanwhile Mr. Tucker had taken up his quarters behind a barrel, past the sides of which he could peep occasionally and discern the movements of the new comers. Once within the store they immediately commenced operations by lighting a wax candle which they carried. It was then discovered that there were three of them. Nothing daunted by the superiority of numbers against him, the store-keeper resolved to enter at once upon an attempt to capture one or more of them, and frustrate the burglary. As soon as he stepped out from his hiding-place two of the rascals fled from the scene, and the remaining one, after hastily blowing out the candle-light, essayed to escape with them, but ere he could reach the door he was seized by the brave Tucker, who held him securely, while he called "Watch!" lustily as he was able, in order to bring assistance. Determined to get away if possible, the rascal struck him several violent blows upon the head and face with a "jimmy," which lay near by on the floor. Although bleeding profusely from the terrible gashes in his head and face, Mr. Tucker did not release his hold upon his assailant, but held him the tighter. The burglar, finding that nothing else succeeded, determined to throw his opponent, with the hope of eluding his grasp in the fall. The two then clinched and fell to the floor together, rolling over and over again, now the storekeeper and then the ruffian uppermost, until, just at the moment when it appeared that Mr. Tucker's strength must fail him, Officer Moring appeared upon the spot, and took the desperado into custody. Yesterday he was taken before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he gave his name as Michael Calvert. He is a notorious "professional," well-known to the Police. He has only just concluded a term of service to the State for the part he took in the rape of a poor defenceless girl whom he was conveying in a small boat from this City to Hoboken in July last. The prisoner was committed for trial without bail.

A DISHONEST TEUTON, SAID TO BE

Louis Lordonnet, was yesterday arraigned on the serious charge of stealing a pocket-book containing $18, a pair of pants valued at $16, and a pawn ticket representing $75 worth of clothing, from the carpenter shop in which he is engaged with the complainant, Peter F. Werner. The prisoner's defence is that he found the ticket in the shop, upon the floor, but denies that he took the other articles or the money. He was committed in default of $2,500 bail.

METHODICAL INSANITY.

A young Frenchman named Arine Barrand, was yesterday arrested by Detective Rogers, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, on serious charges preferred against him by two parties. The former, Mr. Joseph Johnen, a merchant tailor, doing business at No. 129 Eighth-street, made affidavit that on the 5th inst., the prisoner came to his establishment to get a suit of clothes which had been made for him. The price agreed upon was $128. In payment of the bill Barrand gave his check on the National Citizen's Bank of New-York City, for $175, saying that he would call in a few days and get the difference from the tailor. Believing all to be right, Mr. Johnen accepted the check, but upon presenting it at the bank for payment he was informed that no such party as the drawer had any funds whatever in the institution. He then started in search of the false pretender, but could not, of course, find him, and at length he gave up the search as hopeless. Yesterday morning the rascal tried his hand again, but this time with less good fortune. He went to the trunk emporium of L. Oppenheim, No. 612 Broadway, where he made purchases to the extent of $23, for which he gave a check for $41 63 on the Ninth National Bank, of this City, and purporting to be drawn to his order by Messrs. Wagner & Killand. Mr. Oppenheim paid him in cash the difference between his bill and the check which he had given him, and promised, as directed, to send the articles to the St. Nicholas Hotel. This the wary trunk dealer did, but not until he had first gone to the bank and ascertained that the check was a forgery. He then accompanied the cartman to the hotel, where the detective at once arrested the guilty Frenchman. Upon being taken to Court the prisoner said that he felt that he was crazy; that only a short time since he escaped from the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and he thought he should not be held accountable for mere freaks of lunacy. The Judge evidently thought that there was "a method in his madness," and therefore held him for trial without bail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12, 1866.

5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107⅛	200	Mar. Min. Pr.	29½
20,000	do	107⅛	200	do b30	29¾
15,000	do 2d call	107⅛	900	do	29¾
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	107¼	100	do 2d call	29¾
500	U.S.5s,10-40s,C.	100⅜	100	do	29⅝
1,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s,		500	At. Mail S. Co.	112
	First Ser.	107½	100	Bos. Water P.	33
250	do Small	107½	150	Pac. M. S. Co.	244
500	do 2d Ser.	105⅞	300	N. Y. Central	117
500	do 3d S. Small	105⅞	200	do s3	116⅝
5,350	do Small	105⅞	200	do	116¾
100,000	do	105¾	30	Erie Railroad	82
1,600	N. Y. St. 6s. '74.	100½	1600	do	82¼
15,000	Brooklyn City 6s,		400	do	82⅜
	W. Loan	99	100	do b30	82⅜
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72	100	do 2d call	81⅞
1,000	do	71½	1400	do	81⅝
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		200	Reading R	116¼
	Pacific R.	85	400	do	116¼
1,000	Cal. 7s	118½	9	Mich. Cen. R	114½
6,000	do	118⅝	50	do	114
2,500	do	118	100	do	113¾
6,000	N. Car. 6s, New	61½	340	M. S. & N. I.	90⅞
5,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c.	62	300	do	90⅜
10,000	O. & M. C. s30	34	600	do	90⅞
10,000	do 2d call	34⅛	200	do	90½
17,000	Harlem 1st M.	99	200	do 2d call	90
2,000	To.&W. 1st M. Ex	93	200	Ill. Cen. R.	123¾
2,000	Gt. W. R. 2d M.	72	200	do	123⅝
5,000	Tol.&Wab. 2d M.	79	300	Clev. & Pitts	91
1,000	Cl.& Pitts. 3d M.	93	600	do	91½
3,000	Cleve.& Pitts. 4th	77	200	do 2d call	91¼
1,000	Mil.& St.P. 1st M.	88	35	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	113
7,000	Chic. & M. 1st M.	92	100	Chi. & N. W.	53½
2,000	do	92¼	800	do	53⅝
15,000	C.&R.I.Pa.R.7s.	94½	2000	do	53⅝
10,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	104½	100	do	53⅞
3,000	Marpoisa 1st	43½	100	do b30	53
30	Amer. Ex. Bk	114	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	78
6	Bank of Commerce	119¼	300	do	77¾
6	Fourth N. Bk	110¼	600	do	77⅝
100	West. U. Tel	51½	600	Cleve. & Tol.	118
100	Quick. Min. Co.	52½	200	do	117⅞
300	do	52¼	100	Chic. & R. I.	109⅝
10	Adams Ex. Co	78	400	do	109⅝
100	Spruce H. Coal	3⅛	275	Ind. & Cin.	89
200	Bruns. Land	7⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.	51¼
100	do b30	8	41	New-Jersey Cen.	130
200	Wyom. Val. Co.	36½	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	108⅝
100	Canton Co.	54⅛	100	do s10	108⅞
100	Wilks. Coal	72	200	do	109
300	Mar. Min.	14	500	Mil. & St. P.	61
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	74	100	H. & St. Jo	54
100	do	73½			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

12,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	109⅞	200	N. Y. Cen	116¾
8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107½	100	do s30	116⅞
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		100	do	117
	New issue	109⅞	500	Erie R.	82¼
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		500	do	82
	Sec. Ser.	105⅞	100	do s15	81⅞
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	71½	100	do s30	81⅞
2,500	O. & M. Cer.	34⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	73⅞
4,000	do	34¼	400	Reading R	116¼
10,000	Gr. West. 2d Pr.	72	500	do s10	116
300	West. U. Tel., Rus.		1000	do	116¼
	Extension	97	100	Mich. Cen. R.	113¾
45	West. U. Tel.	51¼	400	Mich. S. & N. I	90¼
50	do	51½	500	Ill. Cen. R	123⅞
100	Canton Co.	54½	100	do	123¾
100	Mar. Pref. b30	29¼	100	Chic. & N. W.	53⅞
300	do	29	100	do	53⅝
100	Adams Ex. Co	78	300	do	53⅝
300	Atlantic S.S.Co.	111½	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	78
210	Pac. Mail S. Co.	244	500	do	78⅛
100	P. F. W. & C.	109⅝	100	Chic. & R. I.	109⅝

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		1500	Erie R.	81¾
	New Issue	109⅞	100	do	81⅞
1,000	do	109⅝	100	do 2d call	81⅛
1,000	U.S.5s,10-40s,C.	100⅜	100	do	81⅝
43,000	do	100⅜	16	Reading R.	115⅞
11,600	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,		600	do	116
	Sec. Ser.	105⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	73¼
50,000	Missouri 6s	86¼	100	do	73
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	34¼	100	Chic. & N. W.	52⅞
50,000	do b3	34¼	100	do	52¼
10,000	Gr. West. 2d Pr.	72	100	do	52
13,000	Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st	97	100	do b10	52⅞
200	Cumb. Coal. P.	67⅞	200	do b10	52⅞
100	do s10	67½	400	do	52¼
1550	West. U. Tel.	51½	400	do	52¼
100	Quicksilver	52	600	do s60	50
600	do	52⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr	78⅛
200	do	52¼	300	do	78
200	Amer. Coal	68	600	do	77¾
300	Mariposa Min.	14	300	Chic. & R. I.	109
100	At. M. S. Co.	111½	100	do	108⅞
100	do	111¼	200	do	109⅜
320	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	244	100	do	108⅞
100	do	243⅞	400	P., F. W. & C.	109⅛
50	do	243⅞	100	do	109¼
50	N. Y. Cen.	117	100	do b30	109⅜
100	do	116⅞	200	Alt. & T. H.	45
300	Ill. Cen. R.	124	100	do	45⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	34⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	114½
200	Cum. Coal	68	500	Cleve. & Pitts	91½
100	do	67⅞	400	do b3	91⅝
100	do c	67⅞	200	do c	91½
100	Quicksilver	52¼	100	Cleve. & Tol. x-d	118⅜
200	do b3	52⅜	500	do c	118⅜
100	do c	52⅜	400	Ch., R. I. & P.	109⅝
100	West. U. Tel. s3	51½	300	do b3	109⅝
800	do	51⅝	100	do c	109⅝
100	do b10	51⅝	100	do b10	109⅝
300	N. Y. Cen.	117	800	Chic. & N. W.	54⅛
200	do	117⅛	600	do	54⅛
400	Erie Railroad	82⅝	300	do c	54⅛
1800	do	82⅝	300	do c	54⅛
800	do	83	800	do	54⅛
1200	do b3	83	100	do b3	54⅛
500	do c	82⅞	100	do c	54⅛
400	do b30	83	400	do s30	53⅞
500	do b60	83	200	Chi. & N. W. P. c	78⅜
1100	do s3	82⅞	300	do	78¾
400	Rutland Mar.	28	1200	do	78
800	Reading R.	116⅝	800	do	77⅞
400	do s10	116¼	200	do b10	78
200	do s3	116¼	500	do b3	78
600	Mich. S. & N. I.	91¼	400	do s3	77¾
300	do b3	91⅜	300	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	109⅝
200	do b10	91⅛	200	do c	109
400	do c	91⅜	100	do b10	109⅝
100	do s15	91	200	do s3	109
400	do	91⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C. s10	34¼	800	Clev. & Pitts R.	91½
50,000	do	34¼	200	do c	91⅝
10,000	do b15	34⅜	200	do s3	91
100	Boston W. P. s3	32⅜	400	do b3	91½
100	Rutland Mar.	28½	200	do c	91
200	Cum. Coal	68	200	Clev. & Tol. x-d c	117⅞
100	do	67⅞	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	109
100	do s15	67⅞	200	do b3	109⅜
100	Butler Coal	21	200	do c	109
200	do s10	21¼	100	do s15	108⅞
200	N. Y. Cen.	116⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. c	53⅞
1200	Erie R.	81⅞	1100	do	53⅞
800	do	82	400	do b3	53⅞
800	do	81⅞	100	do s10	53⅞
1100	do s3	81⅞	400	do s3	53⅞
600	do b3	81⅞	200	do	53⅞
200	do s10	81⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	77⅝
200	do b4	81⅞	300	do s10	77⅝
200	do c	81⅞	300	do	77⅝
200	Reading R.	116	1800	do	78
200	do s15	115⅞	300	do b3	78⅛
300	M. So. & N. I. c	90¾	800	do	78⅛
100	do	90⅞	200	do s5	78
800	do	90⅞	200	P., F. W. & C. x-d	109⅜
100	do b30	90⅞	300	Mar. Pref.	29½
200	do s3	90⅞	100	At. Mail S. Co.	111½
100	do s10	90⅞	100	West. U. Tel. s3	51½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

30,000	O. & M. Cer.	34	200	Mar. Min Co.	13¾
20,000	do b3	34	800	Mariposa Pr.	29
10,000	do s3	33⅞	1000	do	29½
200	Rutland Mar.	27⅞	100	Ill. Central R.	123⅛
200	Cum. Coal	67⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	89⅞
800	do b3	67⅞	400	do	89⅝
2000	do	67⅞	600	do	89⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co.	51⅞	400	Cleve. & Tol. x-d	117¼
200	West. U. Tel.	51¼	1500	do	117
300	New-York Cen.	116⅞	400	do	117⅛
100	do	116	300	do b3	117⅜
300	do	116¼	400	do s5	117⅛
300	do	116⅛	500	do s4m	116
100	Tol. W. & W.	49⅞	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅞
100	do b10	50	200	do b3	108⅛
400	Erie Railroad b3	80⅞	200	do s3	108¼
300	do	81	200	do b3	108¼
200	do	80⅞	100	do	108⅛
1500	do	80⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	50⅞
600	do	80⅞	600	do	51
200	do b10	80⅞	1100	do	51¼
800	do s3	80⅞	800	do	51⅛
1200	do	80⅞	300	do	51⅛
1800	do	80⅞	200	do b30	51⅞
200	Mich. Cen. R.	113⅞	500	do b3	51⅞
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	89⅞	600	do	51⅛
500	do	89⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	77¼
600	do	89¼	200	do	77⅞
200	do	89⅞	500	do	77⅞
1200	do	89	200	do s3	77⅞
400	do	88⅞	200	do s10	77⅞
400	do b3	89	300	P., F. W. & C. x-d	109
300	do s3	88⅞			

MONDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 10, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,907,853
Increase in Specie	3,958,768
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	3,478,347
Increase in Deposits	1,483,622
Increase in Circulation	502,733

	Nov. 11, 1865.	Nov. 10, 1866.	Nov. 3, 1866.
National Capital	71,207,700	$74,007,700	$73,807,700
Local Capital	9,478,500	9,262,500	9,262,500
Total Capital	$80,686,200	$83,270,200	$83,070,200
Loans	224,005,572	275,698,288	271,790,435
Gold and Gold Notes	11,995,201	13,145,391	9,186,623
Other L. Tend'r	47,913,888	71,512,495	74,990,842
Deposits	174,199,442	226,325,317	224,841,695
Circulation	13,825,209	30,968,940	30,466,207
In Sub-Tres'y	58,376,337	91,897,769	86,359,718

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$670,351	Mercantile	$482,293
Mer. Exchange	453,948	Republic	615,750
Commerce	5,930,785	St. Nicholas	757,101
Ocean	799,079	Marine	265,000
Market	504,800	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,836,780	Continental	550,445
Central	1,633,150	Importers'	505,151
Mechanics'	551,307	Ninth	945,235
New-York	761,265	First	447,278
M. Association	307,483	Am. Exchange	987,949
Metropolitan	1,190,683	Gallatin	498,415
Commonwealth	211,927	Citizens'	131,291
Leather	172,857	Union	447,166
N. America	321,418	Chatham	130,888
Irving	199,350	Shoe & Leather	897,700
Tradesmen's	685,483	Hanover	292,805
Phœnix	295,000	N. Y. Exchange	268,528
Third	796,284	Mechanics & T.	175,000
Butchers & D.	241,048	Atlantic	98,062
Seventh Ward	175,948	Pacific	128,052
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	84,300
Tenth	912,200		

Total 45 National Banks	$30,811,055
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	157,885
Total on Clearing-house report, Nov. 10	$30,968,940
On previous report, Nov. 3	30,466,207
Increase in circulation	$502,733

The position of the Associated Banks is about the same, in point of strength, as on last Monday's report. In round numbers they gain four millions in Gold Notes and lose three and a half in Greenbacks. The present *pro rata* of all lawful Money to immediate liabilities for Deposits and Circulation is 32¾ ℘ cent. as against 33 ℘ cent. last Monday—the required *pro rata*, by the National Banking Law, being 25 ℘ cent. The excess of lawful Money now in reserve is $20,334,000. The Sub-Treasury has gained in Greenbacks and other Currency, since last Monday, about three and a half millions by way of transfer from (or for account of) the National Banks South and West, and in the ordinary course of receipts and disbursement.

The price of Gold was ½@¾ ℘ cent. below the reduced quotation of Saturday early in the day; sales at 144¼@143⅞ ℘ cent., but there was a pretty free demand at these figures, and by 3 o'clock the market had worked up to 144⅛@⅜ again. Exchange on London was steady at 109@109¼ ℘ cent.

There was less doing than usual in the way of borrowing and lending Money among and between the Bankers and Brokers. The rates range 4 to 6 ℘ cent., most of the business being done at 5 ℘ cent., and at which the supply to-day was easy. The Discount Brokers report a fair inquiry for choice short paper at 5½@6 ℘ cent. Second-class names and long-date bills are not in favor with Money lenders at higher rates.

The Public Funds were a fraction lower, the 5-20s of 1862 being influenced by the fall in Gold here, to which the London market has not yet responded by the advance in 5-20s on that side. The Consolidated 5-20s are now nearly equal in price to the 1862s. The 10-40 years' 5 ℘ cents. were higher than on Saturday, and appear to be wanted.

On the Stock Exchange there was a decidedly bearish turn in the Railway speculation, and prices ran down 1@1½ ℘ cent. on Erie, 2@2½ ℘ cent. on Northwest, and 1@1½ ℘ cent. on New-York Central, Northwest Preferred and Michigan Southern. The decline was ½ ℘ cent. on Rock Island, but scarcely perceptible on Reading and Fort Wayne. The chief excitement, as at the close of last week, was in Erie and Northwest Common—the latter influencing adversely the Northwest Preference Stock. The change of temper in the speculation was partially attributed to the Bank return, early in the day; but on the uniform report of a continued easy Money market, in the afternoon, the conclusion arrived at was, that the leading *Bulls* of the Street had suffered the *Bears* to have the market their own way—at least for a few days—having unloaded a sufficient amount of their own Stocks last week to be able to await lower figures before taking them back again.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday afternoon. The Railway market continued both bearish and excited:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	100⅜	Northwest	55	53¼
U. S. 5-20s	110	110	N. West Pref.	78	78
U. S. 7.30s	107⅛	107⅛	Rock Island	109⅞	108⅞
N. Y. Central	117	116⅞	Fort Wayne	109⅞	109
Erie	83	82⅜	Cumb'land Coal	68	67½
Hudson	125	124⅞	Quicksilver	52⅛	52
Reading	116⅝	116⅜	W. U. Telegraph	51⅜	51½
Mich. Southern	91⅜	90⅞	Mariposa Pref.	29	29⅝
Illinois Central	124	123⅞	Ohio Certificates	34	34⅛
Pittsburgh	91⅞	89⅞	American Gold	144⅛	144⅝
Tennessee 6s	71⅞	71½	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Irving	108
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	128½
Merchants'	116	People's	125
Mechanics'	116	Nassau	103
America	139	Shoe and Leather	113
Phenix	108	Commonwealth	110½
Tradesmen's	140	Impt'rs. & Traders	112½
Butchers & Drovers	130	Manuf's & Merchants	108
Merchants' Exch'ge	113	Central National	112½
Commerce	119¼	Fourth National	110
American Exchange	113½	Ninth National	119
Bank of N. America	111		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	96	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	72½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 1st mort., 1876	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98¼
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	106	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	93
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	77
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	99	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	97¼
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100⅜
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	109	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M.	112	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	84
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	84	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	91½
Chi. & N. W. Int'l B.	90	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	71½
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	85	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93⅞
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	74	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.	102

Messrs. L. P. Morton & Co., Bankers, of this City, changed the style of their London firm on 1st November to L. P. Morton, Burns & Co., Mr. George Milne, of that City, to sign for both firms, by procuration.

We again direct attention to the Loans of the City of Brooklyn, offered at private sale by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. See advertisement.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the first week in November were:

1866	$246,342 36
1865	198,298 93
Increase	$48,043 43

The traffic of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway for the first week of November was:

1866	$33,703 89
1865	27,672 79
Increase	$6,031 10

The transfers of the New-York Central Company closed on Saturday, preliminary to the annual election of Directors on the 12th December. We believe there is little doubt as to the success of the great Express interest in securing the control of the new administration, and the probability is that, to make the concern both practically successful and as profitable as the Express lines themselves have heretofore been, they will place Mr. William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, in the Presidency of the Road. The game is in their own hands, and it is not likely that any one will go into the Presidency without their consent, or without the voluntary refusal of Mr. Fargo to serve in this post. An Albany writer for the *Herald* this morning attempts to create a doubt as to the qualification of Mr. Fargo *because* he is an Expressman. But if, as this writer himself scarcely doubts, the Express interest have secured the control, the qualification of one of the leading and original members of this successful and wealthy association would seem to be quite as positive as the selection is probable. This writer uses the name of Mr. R. M. Blatchford, the present Vice-President of the Road, in competition with other candidates, real or imaginary, to succeed the late Mr. Richmond; but with how little authority the following card from Mr. Blatchford, (who has been and is now serving the Road faithfully as the Executive *pro tem.*,) will show:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter in the *Herald* of to-day, from its Albany correspondent, gives an account of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad at Albany, last Thursday. Among other things he says: "Mr. Vice-President R. M. Blatchford, of New-York, presided, and, it is said, ruled some of the haughtiest elements of the Board with an unsparing hand, and decidedly in the interest of his own ambition to succeed Dean Richmond." Allow me to avail myself of your paper to say: First, that *I was not present* at the meeting of the Board, having been detained at home by sickness; and second, that I am not, have not been, and shall not be a candidate for the Presidency, and that I so announced to the Board at its first meeting, two days after the death of Mr. Richmond. Allow me also to add that my relations with all my colleagues in the Board have always been, without an exception, of the most friendly and pleasant character. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

The Central Pacific Railroad earned $126,524 in gold during the month of October. Its operating expenses for the same period were only $26,322, making the net coin earnings for the month $100,202. The earnings of the road during the past six months have been as follows: May, $65,116; June, $67,530; July, $85,000; August, $111,770; September, $114,400; and October, $126,524. The earnings in October were thus nearly one hundred per cent. ahead of those of the month of May last. Its income in October was equal to $1,733 a mile of the actual working portion of the road, as against only $1,570 a mile in September. While its operating expenses were equal to only about $360 a mile in October, against $341 a mile in September. The road is being rapidly opened for traffic in the direction of the eastern State line of California. During the current month of November 94 miles of the road, or from Sacramento to Cisco, (the latter place being only 12 miles west of the summit of the Sierra Nevada,) will be in complete working order, which will add largely to the income of the road, thus affording additional protection to the interests of its creditors, and stimulating the demand for the bonds issued to aid in its construction, especially the thirty-years 6 ℘ cent. coin-bearing First Mortgage Bonds of the road, which are offered for sale by the financial agents of the Company, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, on terms set forth in our advertising columns.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, Nov. 3, says:

> "We have received the annual report of Col. L. P. Saxon, the efficient State Treasurer of Alabama, for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1866.
>
> The Treasurer recommends the Legislature to make some disposition of the balance of $791,294 50, received from his predecessor, which yet remains in kind and condition as received. Most of this amount, we presume, is composed of Confederate and State Treasury notes, with probably a small amount of bank bills.
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | The receipts from all sources during the fiscal year, ending on the 30th September, 1866, have been | $669,462 19 |
> | And balance in the Treasury on 30th September, 1865 | 9,906 51 |
> | Total receipts and balance | $679,368 70 |
> | The disbursements during the same period have been | $647,418 15 |
> | Leaving a balance in the Treasury on 30th September, 1866, of | $31,950 55 |
> | Warrants drawn by the Comptroller and not presented for payment | 8,160 79 |
>
> Of the receipts, the sum of $55,386 30 was from thirty-five counties of the State for tax on licenses and liquors; $2,859 47 from tax on official seals; $601,404 39 from temporary loans; $373 83 from repayments into the Treasury; $45 30 from sales of State reports, code, &c.; $518 85 from telegraph companies; $2,599 50 from sales State revenue stamps; $1,184 55 from Southern Express Company; $5,000 from sales Alabama State bonds.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of Nov. 1, in relation to the title of manufacturers of boots, shoes, clothing, &c., to exemption under Section 93 who who may not be entitled to the $1,000 exemption under Section 94, I have to say, that manufacturers of boots, shoes, clothing, &c., who are not entitled to the exemption of $1,000 provided in Section 94, are entitled to the exemption of $83⅓ per month under Section 93, provided their products are produced by their own labor or that of their family, and do not exceed in value the rate of $1,000 per annum. Very respectfully,

THOS. HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

J. B. Hays, Esq., Assessor, Twentieth District, Meadville, Penn.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA,
SAN JOSE, Oct. 9, 1866.

DEAR SIR: The regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue concerning the manufacture of distilled spirits contain special provisions with regard to the distillation of brandy from grapes, apples or peaches exclusively. By these provisions manufacturers of brandy from wine or fruit are released from the necessity of providing a bonded warehouse for each distillery. A general warehouse for common use may be established, and the tax paid as the spirits are withdrawn. No Government inspector is required for such distilleries. No receiving cisterns are necessary, and the returns to the assessor, instead of being on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of each month, are to be made monthly, as other articles of manufacture are returned. Of course the provisions of section 45, forbidding the removal of spirits from the distillery otherwise than into a bonded warehouse is not to apply to distillers of brandy from grapes or fruit. Manufacturers can pay the tax and sell the spirits, or can send to a general bonded warehouse, at their discretion. Distillers of apples, peaches and grapes must keep the book required by Section 31, must make the entries therein as directed, and make return to the Assistant Assessor on or before the 10th of each month, and the tax must be paid on all sold before the last day of each month. All spirits not sold, and the tax paid, should be sent to a general bonded warehouse—one of which will be established in Los Angeles, and at such other places as may be desired by manufacturers. Any person desirous of establishing a general bonded warehouse should apply to the Collector, or one of his deputies, when action on the application will be taken immediately.

W. N. SLOCUM,
Collector, Second District.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 24, 1866.

W. P. Kellogg, Collector of Customs:

Your letter of the 26th ult., relative to canal boats and barges, has been received, wherein you ask for information whether square flats or barges towed down the Mississippi River, laden with coal, are liable to tonnage duty, and whether similar vessels of about 25 tons burden, engaged on Harvey's Canal, which leads from the Mississippi River to Bayou Barrataria, which connects with Barrataria Bay, in transporting lumber from mills situate on Bayou Barrataria, and shells from Barrataria Bay to points on the canal, and supplies to plantations, are liable to tonnage duty, and should be required to take out enrollment and license.

[The letter then goes on to explain, at very great great length, the various phases of the law, closing as follows:]

This would of course include, (as exempt from dues, &c.,) as within said fifth proviso, any vessels of the descriptions named conveying shells found in the district of Barrataria Bay, but would exclude such vessels carrying squared or sawed timber or plantation supplies, unless the growth or production of the surrounding country, as above described.

(Signed,) H. McCULLOCH.

In regard to coal barges and flats, it is decided that they are usually broken up and sold as old lumber upon reaching this port, and as their actual value would often be less than the tonnage dues, they are therefore considered exempt from duty.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Whig* says: "The Deputy Commissioner has addressed a communication to the Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district, to the effect that persons who prepare for use and sale, by grinding or other process, coffee, spices or mustard, their adulterations or substitutes, and those who roast coffee for use and sale, are liable to the special tax of $100, without regard to the amount of their products. The ownership of the material used does not affect the liability of the manufacturer. Those who roast coffee and those who prepare by grinding or other process, coffee, spices or mustard, or adulterates for use and sale, are liable to the special tax of $100 upon each of these branches of business, although conducted by the same person or firm. No tax is imposed, however, upon the preparation of these articles, when not intended for use and sale. Persons who retail coffee and spices, or mustard, may, after the sale is effected, grind the same in small quantities for their customers, without charge or receiving any pay for so doing, and incur thereby no liability to the tax imposed upon the grinders of coffee and spices."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOAN.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 12.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 5 bbls. Ashes, 30,920 bbls. Flour, 504 bags Corn Meal, 67,201 bushels Wheat, 46,416 bushels Corn, 8,214 bushels Rye, 68,305 bushels Barley, 5,680 bushels Oats, 6001 bushels malt, 855 bbls. Pork, 220 pkgs. Cut Meats, 227 pkgs. Lard, 950 pkgs. Beef, and 765 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continues inactive, yet steady, at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $14@$14 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, at old rates, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is depressed and declining. The demand is very moderate, while the current receipts are liberal. Middlings, 35c.@38c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,500 bales, against receipts of 2,954 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	14,231
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	22,333
Receipts in October, 1866	62,284
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	129,296
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	491,205
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,650
Exports since Tuesday	3,677
Exports in October, 1866	18,030
Exports since Sept. 1	41,138
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	329,444
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	301,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 22½c.; Appleton C, 18c.; Tremont, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 40c.; Hill's Semper Idem, 32½c.; Greene Manufacturing Company, 28c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20c.; American, 18c.; Arnold's, 17c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyers' IXL, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c.@78c. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 20, Enameled, French Enameled, and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 per cent. Ticks—Amoskeag A, 46c.; Amoskeag B, 41c.; Amoskeag C, 36c. Stripes—York, 34c.; Pittsfield, 14½c. Denims—Amoskeag, 45c.; New-York, 23c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand at about previous prices for desirable lots of fresh inspected, especially of extra State, for which there has been some speculative inquiry, the market closing with more firmness and buoyancy. Sales since our last, 13,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$10 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 30@$11 35; fair to choice do. do., at $11 40@$12 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 30@$12 40 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75	@$10 50
Extra State	10 30	@12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 30	@13 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 45	@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 50	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 25	@18 50

Southern Flour is essentially unaltered. Sales since our last, 400 bbls., in lots, at $12 25@$14 50 for poor to good, and $14 60@$18 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, including Superfine at $6 90@$8 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited request at $5 85@$6 for Western, $6 05@$6 15 for Jersey, $6 15 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 180 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand. Inferior and common qualities have been depressed and unsettled; while good to prime sound parcels, especially of Spring, have been held with more firmness. Sales, since our last, 41,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3 15; very poor No. 3 to strictly choice No. 2 Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $2 05@$2 48; and Amber State at $3 18 ℘ bushel. There has been a decidedly better inquiry for Corn, mainly on speculative account, and prices have advanced materially, closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 158,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 26 for inferior; $1 26@$1 29½, afloat and in store, for sound Mixed Western, closing at $1 28@$1 29½, in store and afloat; $1 29 for Yellow Western, and $1 28 for White Western. Rye has been in fair demand and buoyant. Sales, since our last, 12,800 bushels, including Canada at $1 42, Western at $1 29@$1 30, and State at $1 49½, the latter price for a small lot, ℘ bushel. Barley has been salable and firm. Sales, since our last, 45,000 bushels, partly for export, at $1 34 for Canada West, free, and $1 08@$1 10 for do., in bond; $1 10 for two-rowed State, ℘ bushel. Oats have been in limited demand and heavy. We quote Chicago at 68c.@71c.; Milwaukee at 69c.@72c., the latter a fancy price; State at 70c.@72c. ℘ bushel. Sales 40,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 40@$1 50 ℘ bushel. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at Tide-water during the first week in November, in the years 1865 and 1866, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1865	53,500	570,400	745,400	328,400
1866	47,700	464,500	410,100	848,800
Dec.	5,800	Dec. 105,900	Dec. 335,300	Inc. 520,400

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at Tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of November, inclusive, during the years 1865 and 1866, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1865	704,200	7,378,200	15,142,600	3,193,300
1866	261,400	4,378,800	22,546,000	4,059,400
Dec.	442,800	Dec. 2,999,400	Inc. 7,403,400	Inc. 866,100

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at Tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 1,042,680 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of November in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.	1866. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	970,400	704,200	261,400
Wheat, bushels	13,415,600	7,378,200	4,378,800
Corn, bushels	9,035,500	15,142,600	22,546,000
Barley, bushels	2,078,700	3,193,300	4,059,400
Oats, bushels	9,440,900	8,620,800	8,330,500
Rye, bushels	525,800	782,100	940,400
Malt	......	453,100	371,000
Beef, bbls.	12,200	8,563	100
Pork, bbls.	56,800	16,100	22
Bacon, lbs.	561,500	1,273,100	......
Butter, lbs.	409,100	438,600	585,200
Lard, lbs.	1,929,000	1,994,200	90,800
Cheese, lbs.	1,648,500	11,108,400	4,626,700
Wool	1,152,700	531,900	457,700

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request at $1 05@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at steady prices, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been in demand and firm.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair at steady rates, including Porto Rico at 65c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@62½c.; New-Orleans, $1 20@$1 25 ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 78c.@80c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $7 25@$7 75; Rosin at $5@$12 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue very quiet, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 50 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand at 21c.@22c. for Crude; 35c.@37½c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 52c.@55c. for do. free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has been quite heavy to-day, with far more sellers than buyers of Mess, prices of which have again declined materially. Sales since our last, 7,100 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$25 50, cash and regular way, for new Mess, closing at $24 50 cash, and $22 50@$23 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. forward delivery, including all November, sellers' option, at $25, and buyers at $25 50, all the year, seller's option, at $24 50 and January, seller, at $25, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, closing at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 14½c.@15½c. for Hams; sales 100 packages. Bacon rules dull and heavy at 13½c.@14c. for Cumberland Cut; 14½c.@15c. for short rib, ℘ lb. Lard is freely offered, and is in slack demand at lower and irregular prices. Sales since our last, 750 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 12½c.@14½c. ℘ lb. Beef continues quiet at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 240 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull but steady; Beef Hams are quiet and heavy at $37@$41 ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs are abundant and in limited demand, closing at 9½c.@9½c., chiefly at 9½c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Butter is in slack demand at 35c.@42c. for State, and 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@37c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 7c.@17½c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	40	@41
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	40	@4
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	40	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	17	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb.	10	@15

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand and rather heavy. Sales since our last 785 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 450 boxes Havana at 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in limited demand, at 14c.@16c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 61,000 lbs. at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs. at 12c.@12¾c., and 29,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 350 bales Cotton, including by sailing vessel, at 3-16d.@¼d. by steamer, ⅜d.@½d. ℘ lb.

Sales of Real Estate, Nov. 12.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
by order of referee.

Premises No. 12 Rose-st., between Frankfort and Duane sts.; size 25x100 and 107 .... $7,650

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 36 William-st., New-York.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 22 Pine-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.
For further particulars, apply to FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in Government and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Collegiate, English and French School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.

Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.

Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

A NEW METHOD OF LEARNING French cheaply, quickly, easily, thoroughly, and to speak it fluently in three months, by Dr. H. CARLOS, Linguist and Professor of Literature. Lovers of the beautiful and interesting French language are invited to avail themselves of Dr. CARLOS' new, simple, concise, and easy method of acquiring a conversational knowledge so thoroughly as to use it fluently in three months, or 100 lessons. Classes commence on the 1st and 15th of each month, at No. 13 West 26th-st. Terms, 100 lessons in class, $30; 1 lesson in private, $2; 1 lesson for two, $3.

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE and established reputation as a teacher will receive into his family six boys, under 14 years of age, to instruct in English or classical literature. For full information and circulars, photographic views of house and grounds, located in Westchester County, near the Hudson and within two hours of the City, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

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MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

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VISITING GOVERNESS OR OTHERWISE—Terms low. Common and higher English branches; composition, piano, singing, Drawing. Highest testimonials from City patrons. Box No. 79 Station D.

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ASTROLOGY.

162 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by the Company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hinton, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface, Mrs. Andrews and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GUANT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock. JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY and ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½. ROSINA MEADOWS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, French Opera. MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Le Songe d'une nuit d'ete.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Great Picture painted by Balling, THE HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO. LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Nov. 12 by Ocean Telegraph. The London *Times* of yesterday morning urges clemency toward the Fenians convicted of treason and sentenced to death in Canada, but would concede no immunity in case of another invasion. The report of an insurrection in Spain proves to have been unfounded; but a plot had been discovered in the city of Saragossa, in consequence of which a number of arrests had been made. The war in Japan has come to an end, and the report of the Tycoon's death is confirmed.

The steamships *Saxonia* and *New-York* arrived yesterday, from German ports *via* Southampton, bringing mails to the 30th ult.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mills of the Moosic Powder Company, at Randville, about five miles from Carbondale, Penn., exploded on the evening of the 5th inst. The drying and pressing mills both blew up, a few seconds intervening, and most of the buildings in the vicinity were greatly shattered. The shock was distinctly felt at Carbondale and some distance beyond. At Rushdale, about three-fourths of a mile distant, windows were blown out, crockery thrown from the shelves to the floor, and damage done amounting in the aggregate to several hundred dollars. The aggregate damage to the Powder Company will probably fall somewhat below $20,000. The mills have been in operation about three years, without any previous accident.

A murderous assault was committed Thursday morning, Nov. 8, at South Bellingham, Mass., near Woonsocket, upon Mr. ISRAEL SALISBURY. Mr. SALISBURY is a farmer, and went to the barn soon after daylight to fodder his cattle. While there a man came up behind him, and struck him several terrible blows with a club or iron chain, making five severe cuts on the head, from three to five inches in length, some of them of a dangerous character. Suspicion is fixed on the murderous assailant, and officers are now on his track.

The seven young men who were in jail in Lawrence, Mass., for ten days, under sentence for an alleged riotous assault upon ROBERT PUTNAM, of Danvers, who is said to have used outrageous and treasonable language upon the occasion of the murder of the late President LINCOLN, having been pardoned by Gov. BULLOCK, arrived home last week. They were received at the depot by upwards of a thousand citizens, accompanied by the Danvers brass band. A procession was formed, which marched to Gothic Hall amid the shouts of the people and the ringing of bells.

The *Morning Star*, the third missionary ship built by the American Board of Foreign Missions, sailed from Boston yesterday on its first voyage. The interesting event was celebrated by appropriate religious services, in which Rev. Drs. ANDERSON, BINGHAM, MEARS, and Rev. N. G. CLARK and Rev. F. R. HOOKER took part. This ship was built by the contributions of Sabbath-school children. Her present destination is the Sandwich Islands.

In New-Haven, Rev. CHAUNCEY MURRAY, formerly pastor of the Market-street Church, New-York, has brought a suit for slander against Rev. WILLIAM T. EUSTIS, of New-Haven, for charging that MURRAY had been engaged in speculation in New-York, in the course of which he had committed forgery, and had been arrested and thrown into jail.

The city authorities of Boston have accepted the design of Mr. BILLINGS for a monument to be erected in that city to the memory of the soldiers of the city who lost their lives in the war. It will be an obelisk one hundred and twenty feet high, built of Concord granite, surmounted by an appropriate figure, and placed on Flagstaff Hill.

The Freedmen's Bureau is advised by its Deputy Commissioner for Tennessee, that the relations of the whites and freedmen in that State are satisfactory. That the local Courts are adjudicating in all cases that arise between the contestants with impartiality, and that the negro farm hands receive their $30 per month with general punctuality.

Gen. GRANT has decided not to attend the Convention of Soldiers belonging to the old army of Tennessee, declining on the score of imperative official duties. The Convention is to be held in Cincinnati on the 14th inst. Gen. RAWLINGS, Col. PARKER and Capt. DUNN, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, will be present.

Returns to the General Land Office show that during the month of October 22,446 acres of the public lands were sold in the State of Florida for actual settlement under the homestead law.

The Rutland *Herald* says that while out gunning on Friday last, EUGENE CORBIN, of Bethel, Vt., was accidentally shot in the head and killed. He had never before, to the knowledge of his friends, even so much as fired a gun, and only went out on the occasion in question to gratify a couple of young boys who had importuned him to do so.

Gov. WARD yesterday appointed Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has filled the office of Attorney-General of the State for the last six years.

JOHN BRADLEY, Esq., one of the prominent citizens of Vermont, and for the last twenty years connected with the railroad enterprises of New-England and many of those in the Western States, died at Poultney on Sunday last.

A son of REUBEN STANFORD, of Burlington, Vt., who went out hunting, last week, but did not return, the next day was found in the woods shot through the head, probably by accidental explosion of his gun.

Col. SHAFFNER, of Kentucky, is in Washington presenting to the Government the feasibility of his plan of removing the rocks at Hell Gate by means of nitro-glycerine, which he has already used with success at the Hoosac Tunnel.

WM. REDIN, Esq., one of the oldest and most eminent members of the Washington bar, died at his residence in Georgetown on Friday last. Mr. REDIN was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1791, and settled in Georgetown in the year 1818.

The moulders connected with the Manchester N. H., Locomotive Works, who have recently been on a "strike" for an advance in pay, have compromised the matter and returned to their work.

Major ROBERT BEALE, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, and subsequently Warden of the District of Columbia Jail, died at Washington on Sunday.

At Bridgeport, Conn., the Roman Catholics are erecting a cathedral to seat four thousand persons, at a cost of $150,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

The trial of the celebrated "Jumel will case" came on in the Supreme Court yesterday, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff—Mme. JUMEL being declared to be of unsound mind when the will was executed. The Executors did not contest the suit, and it is understood that a compromise was effected before the trial came on, by which NELSON CHASE, the party who contests the will, agreed to pay the several bequests named in the will, the defendants relinquishing their claim to their respective shares of the residuary estate. Some 200 witnesses had been summoned in the case, and it would have probably occupied the Court three weeks had not this compromise been effected. The object in having the trial was to get a formal verdict of a jury on the competency of the testator, and (as is supposed) to afford one of the defendants, Rev. J. HOWARD SMITH, opportunity to correct a public misapprehension as to his connection with the will.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, in the case of JEREMIAH BEALL, et. al. *vs.* L. B. BRASHEAR, for the purpose of discharging the defendant from an order of arrest. The case, which has already been published in our columns, arises out of the seizure by defendant of a large quantity of cotton at Albany, in the State of Georgia, while he was acting as special agent of the Treasury Department. Defendant claims to have seized it on the ground that those from whom he took it had subscribed largely to the Confederate Produce Loan of 1862; that it belonged to them, and it was perfectly legitimate for him, in pursuance of the law and of his instructions, to make the seizure. The plaintiffs deny all this, and have introduced numerous affidavits on their side. The argument is not concluded.

An extensive business was done among the counterfeiters in the United States Commissioners' offices yesterday. JOHN DISBROW and JOSEPH BRADLEY were before Commissioner OSBORN charged with uttering fives, tens and fifty cent stamps of United States Treasury currency; LORENZI CHITTI and FERNANDO FANZI were before Commissioner BETTS charged with selling counterfeit fifty cent stamps, the latter having been discharged for want of sufficient testimony. The three others were committed for trial. GIOVAIN VENNATI was before Commissioner STILLWELL charged with passing counterfeit fifty cent currency, and was remanded for further examination.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, PATRICK MADDEN and THOMAS KELLY were sentenced to the State Prison for ten years each; WM. CLARK *alias* Jas. Sullivan was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. Several other cases were tried, and the Court adjourned pending the trial of WM. MCGLORY and JAMES TIGHE, both charged with robbery in the first degree.

The boiler of the steam-tug *Knickerbocker* exploded yesterday morning, as she lay at Pier No. 52, North River, resulting in the almost total destruction of the vessel and considerable damage to another tug lying alongside. Only two men were hurt, and they but slightly, owing to the absence of nearly all the crew. The boiler was a defective one.

The annual meeting of the St. Nicholas Society was held at Delmonico's last evening, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., in the chair. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and a committee appointed to draft resolutions relative to the memory of the late JOHN VAN BUREN and the late CHAS. VANDERVOORT.

The annual collation of the Medical Society of New-York took place at the Twenty-third-street Hall last evening. Happy speeches were delivered by the retiring President, Dr. FINNEL; Dr. HUBBARD, President elect; Mayor HOFFMAN and others. The occasion was, in all respects, worthy of the profession.

An order has been issued by Gen. ASPINWALL for the annual Fall parade of the City regiments to commemorate the evacuation of this City by the British forces in 1783. The First Division will, therefore, parade on the 26th inst.

The number of deaths in this City last week was 391, of which 87 were from zymotic diseases. The number of deaths in Brooklyn was 180, of which 29 were from consumption.

The Fire Commissioners have ordered that the commencement of the meteoric shower will be made known to the citizens by the striking of ten strokes on the fire bells, to be repeated three times.

The price of Gold fell below 144 ℔ cent. yesterday, but rallied to 144⅛, the price of Saturday afternoon; Exchange, 109⅛; Money, 5 ℔ cent. to the Brokers, and easy; the Funds of the U. S. a fraction lower on 5-20s of 1862; the Railway speculation excited and bearish.

Produce and Merchandise were unsettled and generally depressed in price yesterday, the main exception having been mixed Western Corn, which was in more urgent demand and decidedly firmer. Freights were very dull.

There has been no improvement in the beef cattle market since our last report, one week ago. Indeed, prices are still drooping, with slow sales. The transactions between dealers in beef cattle, at the Hudson City yards and other places besides the National yards, were dull enough. Dealers talked of little but low prices and the great losses that must be sustained in consequence of the dullness of the market. The receipts of beef cattle are larger than the demand, and the most of the animals offered will make, when slaughtered, very inferior beef. The markets where milch cows are sold are glutted, and there is little demand for most of the cows that are offered, as they are so poor. Fat calves sell well, at high prices. Sheep and lambs sell tolerably well, if they are in fair condition. The receipts for the weekly supply are heavy, and the quality of most of the animals offered is quite below a common to fair average. Considering the heavy receipts, fat sheep sell well. The hog market is dull enough, and prices are declining so rapidly that dealers may expect a regular break-down in the prices of pork. Yesterday, the best Western corn-fed hogs were selling for 7⅛c. @7⅜c. ℔ lb., live gross weight.

The "World" Fomenting Mischief.

The *World* says we intimate "that universal negro suffrage is the particular amendment likely to be forced upon the South," if it rejects the Amendment now offered for its ratification. Not so. Impartial—not universal—suffrage is the probable alternative at which we pointed. To any plan for enforcing this or similar measures upon the Southern States, the *World* predicts physical resistance; and it promises the South the bodily help of the Northern Democracy. "The physical strength of the country," it declares, "would then be arrayed against Congress. The South, however, understands too well the value of these promises to trust them. It reposed confidence in the assurance of the *World's* friends six years ago, and now repents of its credulity in sackcloth and ashes. The *World* belongs to a school that threaten loudly but leave others to do the fighting. Beside, it cannot be forgotten that the loyalty of the country succeeded by sheer force in putting down the rebellion, despite the efforts of its Democratic abettors, and is therefore not to be deterred from its purpose by any braggadocio in which the *World* and other mischief-makers may indulge. The difference between the TIMES and the *World* is, then, this: We warn the South that its refusal to ratify the Amendment may entail more obnoxious measures; while the *World* bids the South rush into another rebellion, and declares itself ready to help.

Suffering at the South—The Necessity for Adopting Measures of Relief.

There seems no room to doubt that actual destitution is imminent throughout a large part of the South. The Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, are represented as the scenes of widespread suffering, arising from the failure of crops upon which the people of the interior counties relied for their year's subsistence. Some of the crops have altogether failed; others are so short as to be inadequate to the wants of the Winter months; and as no large reserve exists in any part of the South, the prospect is to immense numbers appalling. Nor is there any resident wealthy class to minister to the necessities of their destitute neighbors. The yield of cotton falls so far below expectation that the planters are unable to meet their own indebtedness. Even now we hear of applications to the State and military authorities for assistance to avert impending famine; and the rigors of the approaching season portend misery and disease unless the official action be both prompt and effective.

Unfortunately the Southern State Governments have not very extensive resources at their command. Their treasuries are empty, their taxes uncollected and uncollectable, and their facilities for raising money by loan far below par. The Freedmen's Bureau may have more available means, but there are reasons for restricting rather than extending its eleemosynary operations, if other means of relief can be made available.

Such being the condition of thousands and tens of thousands at the South, and such the inadequacy of Southern powers of relief, a duty devolves upon the North that should neither be underestimated nor deferred. It is not a case for Congress or the President, nor for the Governors or Legislatures of States within the Union. It is a case in which the benevolence of the North should spontaneously come forward, to assure the starving multitudes of its readiness to coöperate with trustworthy local organizations that may be formed for their relief. The North is able of its bounty to take care that suffering, however extended, shall not culminate in famine; and its liberality when appealed to from other quarters, should be a guarantee of what it will undertake to do when the Southern authorities shall set forth the data of an appeal, and the manner in which they propose to apply the assistance that may be rendered them.

The famine now raging in India has cast a blot upon the escutcheon of England's civilization. It has appeared almost incredible that a nation whose Missionaries penetrate the remotest recesses of heathenism to preach the gospel of charity, should permit millions of its own subjects to perish from sheer hunger, without one vigorous effort to succor them. Let us take care that a similar horror be not repeated on a smaller scale in Alabama and other districts of the South. The plea of ignorance will not be available. The fact that destitution extensively prevails, has been promulgated through too many channels to admit of controversy; and the inability of the South to cope with the suffering which weekly spreads within its borders, is equally susceptible of proof. We ought not to wait until famine actually begins its work.

The Charter Election.

From the Tribune.

> The Republicans, when we held our last charter election, had just been beaten in the State election by some 24,000 majority. To challenge the Democrats to a party contest for Mayor, &c., was simply to insure our own decisive defeat. Under these circumstances, the TIMES insisted on running a straight party ticket, breaking down the reform movement and electing HOFFMAN & Co. *Had we gone with it, Hecker would have been wholly deserted and Hoffman's majority thereby increased.* The same thing can be done again, and very probably will be. All we can say is, that if the Republicans insist on having it done, they will richly deserve to be ruled and robbed by the Ring for the next two years.

The "straight party ticket" which the TIMES supported came within 1,163 votes of being elected. HECKER, the "Reform" candidate, whom the *Tribune* supported, lacked 22,430 votes of an election. "Had we gone with" the straight Republican ticket, says the *Tribune*, "HECKER would have been wholly deserted." Very likely—but it by no means follows that "HOFFMAN'S majority would have been thereby increased." It may be that the *Tribune's* influence is wholly with Democrats, and that if it had not persuaded them to vote for HECKER they would have voted for HOFFMAN. But we had not supposed this to be the case. We thought the *Tribune* had some influence with the Republicans, and that if it had supported the Republican candidate, M. O. ROBERTS, it might have given him the handful of votes which was all that was required for his election.

We do not object to the *Tribune's* supporting Democratic candidates in preference to those of its own party, if it sees good reason for so doing. But we protest against its doing this and claiming party credit therefor, while denouncing the TIMES for supporting Republicans for whom Democrats also are willing to vote. We supported THOS. E. STEWART in the Sixth District for Congress,—because he was a Republican and never anything else, because he was nominated by a Republican Convention, and because he was in favor of the Constitutional Amendment and supported all the Republican measures of the last Legislature. But the *Tribune* branded him as a "Copperhead," and denounced us for supporting him, simply because the Democrats had also resolved to give him their votes. Nevertheless, according to the latest returns, the *Tribune's* opposition did not defeat him.

And now the *Tribune* is proclaiming that *none but Democrats* must be supported by Republicans in prominent offices at the coming election, and is denouncing everybody who thinks otherwise as being a member of the City "Ring." It indorses Judge BARNARD, Supervisor ELY and Judge CONNOLLY, all thorough-going, dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, for Comptroller, and signifies its determination to support any other good *Democrat* whom the Citizens' Association may nominate. It only proclaims its hostility in advance to any *Republican* who may be put in nomination.

We may support the nominee of the Citizens' Association, but we would like first to know who he is. The fact of his being a Democrat will not suffice. Possibly a respectable Republican may be found fit to be trusted, and strong enough to be elected, as Comptroller. If this should be the case, we shall very probably give him our support. But the *Tribune* may defeat him and elect a Democrat, as it did last year.

Peace and Union.

The *Tribune*, referring to some of the recent ferocious diatribes of WENDELL PHILLIPS and his confederates, says:

> "This programme of *boundless subjugation, implacable hostility and iron-armed despotism, is to us most revolting.* It imperils all that has been gained by our great struggle, and opens a boundless vista of anarchy, poverty and bankruptcy. *Should it be insisted on, the wise and moderate of all parties must and will unite to defeat it.* The fact that the four millions of blacks at the South cannot 'outweigh' six or seven millions of whites, proves no necessity for such a policy. The blacks, if enfranchised, can at least protect themselves by their votes; they can and will, by acting with the better portion of the whites, preserve the integrity of the Union, and command general respect and deference. In other words, they will exert so much power as their numbers and abilities entitle them to; and that is all they can ask.
>
> *There are restless spirits in all parties and sections, who mean to keep the country distracted and agitated indefinitely, but they are a very small minority of the whole people. Faction and folly may give them a temporary ascendency, but the great majority, who anxiously desire peace and general contentment, must be badly misled if they do not soon achieve the fruition of their hopes and efforts.*"

This is at once sensible and patriotic. We have been surprised that it has not occurred to men of sense, including the Editor of the *Tribune*, before now; but better late than never. The men who believe, or pretend to believe, that a solid basis for permanent Union can be found in subjugation, confiscation, sectional hatred and the domination of brute force, will sooner or later be better instructed in the real nature of our institutions. We have never doubted that eventually they would find that they were not sustained by the practical good sense and patriotic republican impulses of the American people. But we have feared that they might meantime inflict serious injury upon the country, and implant seeds of hatred and distrust that would take deep root in the soil of our national life.

The *Tribune's* views are sound, and its warnings are timely and salutary. We trust the "restless spirits," who are doing their best to plunge the country into fresh strife and turmoil, will heed the warning thus administered by a journal which has been their main support hitherto.

Bismarck and Northern Europe.

The illustrated comic weekly *Kladderadatsch*, published at Berlin, had a very significant picture some weeks ago, representing BISMARCK at his dinner. He has before him Schleswig and Holstein and Hesse-Cassel and Hanover, and a servant is in the act of placing on the table Nassau, the City of Frankfort, and slices of Hesse-Darmstadt and Bavaria. Under it the inscription tells the tale: "Appetite comes while eating." A more correct exposition of the policy of BISMARCK and his royal master could hardly have been given. The more Prussia absorbs the more she wants, and the more she gets the more she covets.

There is, for instance, the Duchy of Luxemburg, a Dutch province, though enjoying in its local government a great degree of independence. Under the old Confederacy of Germany, with Prussia as one of its component parts, the Fortress of Luxemburg—a very important one for Northwestern Germany—was garrisoned by Prussian troops, and Holland itself was a member of the Confederacy, for its two German possessions, Limburg and Luxemburg. After the death of the Confederacy, as the result of the Prussian victories, Holland demanded that Prussia should withdraw her garrison from the Fortress of Luxembourg. *Quod non*, said Prussia, and, instead of complying with the demand of Holland, BISMARCK is reported to have even insisted upon the complete cession of the whole duchy to Prussia, and its annexation to the aggrandized kingdom. Holland, of course, refuses, in spite of all offers, of compensation, the Prussian troops remain in possession of Luxemburg, and there is a dead lock in the relations between the two countries. There was a time when Holland was a great power, and brought even England to terms. DE RUYTER, carrying a broom on his mainmast, indicating that he would sweep the enemies of his country from the seas, cut the *Royal George* out of the Thames within gunshot of English batteries, and her hull is still lying in Dutch waters as a memorial of his heroic exploits. But then the States-General governed the Netherlands, under a republican constitution. The monarchy lost more than half of the territory of the Republic, and nearly all of its former prestige.

Another stride of Prussia toward aggrandizement is toward the North, and if successful, its result would be the utter extinction of the Kingdom of Denmark. It is said that an understanding exists between the rulers of Sweden and of Prussia for the partition of Denmark, just as Poland was partitioned between Prussia, Austria and Russia. The whole of the Peninsula north of Schleswig, known as the Province of Jutland, and the adjoining large island of Funen, are to be incorporated with Prussia, Zealand, Laland and Langeland, with the City of Copenhagen, on the isle of Zealand, to fall to Sweden. If this report be really true, we should think it an act of gratitude on the part of BISMARCK to grant that much of foreign territory to Sweden. It was at the cost of Sweden that Prussia increased her dominions during the last century. Taking advantage of the misfortune of CHARLES XII. at Pultowa, the Prussians took Stralsund and nearly the whole of Swedish territory on the Continent, Riga and other provinces on the east coast of the Baltic, and Finland, to the north, being appropriated by Russia. Now, it seems, the Prussian Minister desires to make the *amende honorable*; and not at the expense of Prussia, but of a neighboring and already severely despoiled Power, proposes to increase the territory of Sweden. Well, it matters little to us what kingdom disappears, or what new Power grows up in its stead, in Europe. We are so far removed from all political connection with them, that their rise or decline and fall cannot affect us. But for Denmark we cannot deny some feeling of sympathy. It was among the first in Europe to acknowledge our independence, among the first that entered into treaties of amity and commerce with us, and it was the very first European Power that, by solemn treaty stipulation, acceded to the principle first advanced by the American Government, that the neutral flag covers the cargo, except contraband of war. It would indeed give rise to just sorrow should this little kingdom, that has so often befriended us, fall a victim to the victory of Sadowa.

THE WRONGS OF THE LOWER CREATION.—About the busiest man in the United States at the present time is the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He has his eye upon every man and every beast, and when one maltreats the other—or at least when a man maltreats a beast—he is very apt to find himself suddenly arraigned before a court of justice, or before the public, or on his way to a cell in the doleful Tombs. Last week, for example, Mr. BERGH called the medical faculty to account for their cruelty, not to their patients, but to the animals upon whom they perform their experiments; no sooner through with this, than he presented before one of our City Courts certain parties who mixed plaster with the horse-food which they manufactured, thus working detriment and suffering to our noble equine servant. He acted both as prosecutor and counsel in the trial, and whether the case shall be lost or won in the Court, he has already won his point in calling public attention to the wrong, and thus, in a great measure, insuring its correction. At the same time that these matters were in progress, he attended to a hundred individual cases of cruelty affecting nearly every form of brute existence, and it is beyond question that he thus prevented an untold amount of suffering.

Mr. BERGH begins his labors this week by taking up the case of the cattle which are brought to this City from the West to serve as food for our population. He has sent us a long and noteworthy communication on the subject, to which we give place, and which will undoubtedly touch the heart of the humane public. He shows that in the transportation from Chicago to this City, by railroad, of the thousands of animals that weekly march into the slaughterhouse, there are cruelties of the most revolting kind continually practiced—cruelties by wholesale—cruelties which so affect the poor dumb beasts that they arrive at the shambles fevered, diseased, staggering, and at the very point of the death which awaits them, and which they might be supposed to welcome were it not also invested with sickening horrors. Mr. BERGH works up his statements in very impressive style, and proves them in a way that admits of no dispute. He shows moreover that the matters of which he most grievously complains are in direct contravention of an explicit law of this State, but which seems to be utterly ignored by the railroad companies, the transportation agents and the cattle-owners. We trust that Mr. BERGH, in the name of the excellent society over which he presides, will proceed with his usual vigor to the prosecution of these culpable parties. In this he will find ample support from the public, not only on grounds of humanity to animals, but from a selfish interest in the character of the flesh which we devour.

THE CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.—The orders for the ringing of the fire bells in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and in other of the large cities of the country, upon the advent of the fiery meteors, looks as if the public authorities had thought it might result in the general conflagration. A great many good souls have undoubtedly been possessed with the idea that this might actually be the case; and the reporters tell us that they have heard of cases throughout the town of abject terror and affright in prospect of the raging comets and fiery dragons. If the clergy had announced on Sunday that the churches would be open during the first three secular days of this week, we have no doubt they would have been crowded day and night—so wide has been the impression that there was peril in the heavens which only the power of heaven could avert. If people, however, would only have borne in mind that similar phenomena have occurred and been recorded scores of times before, and that thus far mankind is safe, they might have found some grounds for assurance that the solid world suffered no very threatening danger on this occasion. We remember some years ago that the prediction that a comet with a million-mile tail was about to strike the earth, caused some fearful forebodings, and the hour of its approach was watched with apprehension. No one, however, saw it come, and it was forgotten until some time after, when the astronomers announced that the comet actually *had struck* the earth at the time predicted, and that its horrid tale had positively swept the faces of mankind. We must say, though, that we think the municipal authorities, in ordering the ringing of the fire-bells upon the apparition of the meteors, not only showed a profound respect for the deductions of science, but a profound desire for the growth of their constituents in knowledge, and a profound interest in the welfare of human souls.

THE RUSH FOR THE CITIES.—There is a wide field for philosophic speculation in that part of the census reports which shows the comparative growth of population in cities and in rural districts. Even in the best agricultural States of the West the cities are gaining fast upon the counties—as, for instance, Iowa, which shows in the five years from 1860 to 1865 a city gain of over thirty per cent. to nine among her farmers. Wisconsin holds rural life at a still greater discount. We know how it is here, on the northern portion of the Atlantic coast—where so much of the available farming land has been improved; and where the purely agricultural population can hardly be expected to show an increase. The cities and villages must outgrow the country. But in the West it does seem strange to read of the anvil and the loom so fast encroaching on the domain of the Plow. Is this one of the causes tending, among others, to enhance the price of provisions? Where is this absorption of the cities to end? How much of it is due to the premium which the tariff holds out to all sorts of home manufactures? Is it healthy in the East? *Can* it be healthy in the West? These are questions which political economists will naturally be inclined to ask themselves. We know that the same process of swallowing up country populations has been going on for a long time in Scotland, in England, and in one or two countries of the European continent. But whether it is the normal and natural condition of the industries of a community occupying a territory of such vast and almost inconceivable riches as ours, may well be doubted.

GRINDING THE FACES OF THE POOR.—The inquiry is becoming more and more pertinent of what are the limits of speculative combinations to enhance the prices of food, and what is the extent of the public endurance. The latest development of the utterly unscrupulous character of these speculators is in connection with the market value of breadstuffs. The *Financial Chronicle* gives some tables upon the subject. First, of wheat, on Nov. 1:

	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.
Superfine State	$10 25	$7 25	$9 75	$5 75
Extra State	12 00	8 00	10 25	6 25
Extra Western	11 50	8 25	10 75	7 25
Round Hoop Ohio	12 50	8 80	11 00	7 25
St. Louis	14 00	9 25	12 25	8 00
Southern Common	13 50	10 00	11 75	6 90
Southern Extra	16 75	14 00	13 50	7 50
Price of Gold	146	146	225	145

Here there is an advance over 1863 of more than 100 per cent., though gold is about the same figure as then. Failing the excuse of gold being at high rates, the dealers at the grain centres have endeavored to create the impression that breadstuffs are scarcer than usual, which is not the case. The following table shows what the truth on the point really is. The receipts at Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 3, 1865 and 1866, were:

	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls	3,309,061	2,841,180
Wheat, bushels	23,363,637	23,216,278
Corn, bushels	36,496,858	26,243,226
Oats, bushels	11,863,419	11,894,151
Barley, bushels	1,578,130	1,457,776
Rye, bushels	1,933,048	1,203,528
Total grain	75,234,092	64,011,954
Increase flour, bbls	468,780	
Increase grain, bushels	11,222,138	

So that instead of a decrease there is an increase in the supply over that of 1865. But the western dealers keep this fact as much out of sight as possible, and do it partly by spreading all sorts of rumors, and partly by holding back stocks. How the latter has been done let the following figures show:

Receipts of flour and wheat at tide-water from the opening of navigation to the close of October:

	1866.	1865.	1864.
Flour, bbls	213,700	650,700	920,100
Wheat, bush	3,893,900	6,707,800	13,026,000

This tells the whole story, and a sad story it is, of mercantile men speculating upon the poverty of the people. Men who do these things would rob a blind beggar-woman—they never prosper in the end, and they learn to despise themselves as much as they are despised by others. Meanwhile they cannot extinguish the immense stores of wheat and corn, and the knowledge that the stories of short supply are false must have some effect here. Perhaps they will, however, burn what they cannot sell, which would be but one step further in wrong-doing.

ANOTHER GOOD WORD FOR THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—The President's request for a mitigation of the sentence passed upon the Fenian prisoners in the Provinces has been received with good temper in England. And the London *Times* joins with most other sensible organs of opinion in recommending that LYNCH, MCMAHON and their unfortunate companions should not be harshly dealt with this time. If they try their hand at the same business another time, then they will have to suffer.

De Omnibus Rebus.

Since the omnibus was christened by the most general name that could be found for a carriage open to all the public, one might be excused for inferring that all varieties of the vehicle are alike. But the differences between omnibuses are really as great as those among the people who use them and the places where they are used.

In the smaller European cities the police control over hacks is so judicious and the rates so moderate, that the omnibus is not needed nor known. In America, on the other hand, with its mixed and ever-moving population, that coach of the people has been brought to perfection, as has the ferry-boat, or water-omnibus, if indeed the ferry-boat may not more properly be called a moving section of the street itself—a street afloat. There is little resemblance between the compact rapid vehicle of Broadway, dashing over its five-mile crowded route, and the slow clumsy box which is trotted leisurely from station to station through Paris, and so out into the suburbs; or the lumbering machine with cad perched behind, that struggles heavily with English doggedness along London streets toward the rural retreats of Clapham or St. John's Wood.

Even in New-York the distinction between the lines is very marked, in correspondence with the physiognomy of the regions which they traverse. Ride up to the Dry Dock among hearty mechanics in their shirt sleeves, with tools strewed about the seats; then take the shabby Bowery stage, crammed with mothers of plain families, each lugging a market basket redolent of cabbage and lobster, or with sewing girls, whose draggled hoops roused TROLLOPE'S wrath; then take the Fifth-avenue line, clean-cushioned and roomy, filled with smug clerks and eager brokers, buried up among the skirts of shopping ladies, and you might think you had traveled through three cities far apart. With the street railroads the case is the same. The East line along the river, the Third-avenue, the Belt, and the Broadway cars, each carries a distinct and special class of passengers, who seldom come into social contact with those of the other routes.

There is still another difference among the travelers by any given line of stages, according to the different hours of the day. The morning tide down town and the returning ebb at evening carry with them, early and late at 7 o'clock, shop-boys, porters and small tradesmen. A little after 8, and again at 5, the flow of bank-clerks, book-keepers and people about the Courts sets in. Then, after 9 and after 3, the heavier body of merchants and Wall-street men move to and fro. In the middle of the day the loads are lighter and more mixed, of strangers, shoppers and foreigners, and a passenger belonging to the other periods feels astray if thrown among these by any unwonted engagement. Why some of these people ride is plain enough—they are old or they are women. But it is strange that far the greater number should choose to be lazily conveyed, at a very small gain of time, instead of bracing their health by a brisk three-mile walk twice a day. There is not one day in five in our glorious climate so stormy as to prevent that exercise. The neglect of it shows a lamentable indolence, and threatens spindle legs and dull brains for the rising race.

A life passed so much on wheels has shaped for itself what may be called a code of omnibus manners. The mooted question of yielding seats to the sex is independent of this, and is settled in each case by the degree of individual courtesy, or, alas for man's nature, often by the attractiveness of the applicant. In some stages the occupants help themselves in and out by the knees, shoulders, or other convenient projections of their neighbors—in others they are more human. Everywhere it is recognized as proper that those near the door should use the others as their exchange agents with the driver; and it is quite as well understood that all who are already established should regard a new comer with aversion and contempt, which he in turn visits in double portion on the wretch who follows him. In Summer all sit aslant, looking out at window; in Winter there is more comfort from a straightforward posture, and less from the thicker dresses taking up space.

Every one recollects the man who gets in with a streaming umbrella, which he nonchalantly deposits against his neighbors' legs—the lady who squares herself at the end window so as to occupy two seats, and who will be affronted but not cured if she receives change accordingly—the stout fellow who drops the front sash, careless of the cold draft across five quivering rheumatics—and the accursed infants, perched on the seats, who smear candy and wipe shoes impartially about, till the sufferers sigh for the days of Herod.

A few years ago the proportion of moustached men in an omnibus was not greater than two out of five; now-a-days it would be a winning bet that more than half the dozen wear the manly adornment, though this, too, varies much with the hour of the day. This is an advantage in reading character, since the moustache intensifies the natural expression, heightening the effect of sense in a face, and simplifying the fool almost into an idiot. But this gain is counterbalanced by the fact that the sitting posture prevents the gait and movement from being studied, by which character is as clearly betrayed as by the features. There is a sort of constraint, too, upon the faces of the wretched persons who ride much in an omnibus, partly caused by the feeling of temporary imprisonment with a parcel of strangers, whom they expect never to see again, and partly imposed by the pinch for space and the fear of pickpockets.

Yet one might fill columns with the histories that have been read in the features and gestures of fellow-passengers in the short transit from Madison-square to the Battery. The only carriage free to all, except the hearse, the omnibus serves the various needs of every day's busy life, and often its urgent occasions and pressing interests, so that to the observer it is certain to offer a field for study. Yet it is one which he is likely to lose so soon as the underground railways, that have become indispensable, shall drive the omnibuses from the face of the earth.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICE.

Mr. WEED had an interview with the President today. Rumor has it that Mr. WEED was urging the appointment of a Naval Officer, but the name of his favorite has not transpired. Among the applicants named for the office are CORNELL J. FRANKLIN and Mr. DEAN. It is understood that all efforts to induce Gen. DIX to recommend his successor have failed. Gen. DIX declines to interfere on the score of the manifest impropriety of his having anything to do with the matter.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Another delegation of Western men, among them Gen. STEADMAN and the representatives of several banks in Ohio and Indiana, called upon the President to-day, and urged the appointment of Mr. SPOONER as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. These gentlemen represent that Mr. JOHNSON assured them the appointment would be made in a day or two, and it is generally believed that the matter will be disposed of in Cabinet session to-morrow.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS ON THE EXPECTED METEORIC DISPLAY.

Extensive preparations have been made by Prof. HENRY at the Smithsonian Institute to take observations of the grand meteoric shower which is expected to occur between 10 P. M. to-night and daylight. In order to give the citizens an opportunity of witnessing it the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph has arranged to have the bells strike an alarm of twelve strokes, thirty seconds apart, at the commencement of the meteoric display. Among the indications of the approaching interesting season it may be noted that the corps of regular Washington correspondents is now complete, the last absent one having returned to-day. Fourteenth-street, from the avenue to F-street, with two or three exceptions, is now entirely occupied by the offices of the New-York and provincial Press.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Secretary of War gives notice to thirty-eight ex-officers of volunteers, who have been appointed to Second Lieutenancies in the regular army, that unless their acceptances are received on or before Sept. 1, their appointments will be canceled. Among the appointments are the following from New-York: JAMES B. NAZELTON, late Captain First New-York Light Artillery, Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery; WARREN GRANGER, late Lieutenant-Colonel One Hundredth New-York Volunteers, Second Lieutenant Fourteenth Infantry; SAMUEL B. WHEELOCK, late Captain One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry; CHARLES A. CARLETON, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers of New-York, Second Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry.

DISBURSING OFFICERS AND AGENTS—CIRCULAR FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular amending the following paragraph contained in Treasury Department circular of May 27, 1857:

> *To the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States and the Depositories of Public Moneys:*
>
> Whenever any disbursing officer or disbursing agent shall die, resign, be superseded or removed, you will at once stop further payment of his drafts or checks upon you. Hereafter checks previously drawn by disbursing agents who may die, resign, be superseded or removed will be paid from funds on hand to their credit, unless the same have been drawn more than four months before their presentation, or there are reasons for suspecting fraud, or circumstances which would lead a judicious officer to decline to pay the same. Referring also to the directions in said circular of the same date to disbursing officers and agents, that public depositaries will not be required to pay drafts of disbursing officers when payable to any person or his order, the construction which has been placed upon these instructions forbidding the payment of such drafts payable to order, is hereby modified; and hereafter the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and public depositaries are authorized in their discretion, when satisfied of the correctness of the indorsements, to pay drafts payable to order, in cases where serious inconvenience, delay or injury would result by refusing to pay the same.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land office has received returns from the local office at Tallahassee, Fla., showing that during October 22,446 acres of the public lands were disposed of in that State for actual settlement under the Homestead law, the homestead entries at Tallahassee being restricted by the law of 1866 to 80 acres each.

The tracts taken as above will add in Florida two hundred and fifty farms to those already settled. Returns received from the local office at St. Peter, Minn., show that during the past month the disposals of public land amounted to 3,688 acres.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

The United States revenue officers have recently made seizures of an immense quantity of sherry and other wines and silks and ribbons imported into New-York for frauds upon the Government. One firm has paid $52,000, another $50,000, and a third offers $40,000 as a compromise of the penalty. Heavy seizures have also been made in California and New-Orleans. The whole amount of property thus seized is worth probably $1,700,000.

PERSONAL.

Counselor DE AZOMBIGA, the Brazilian Minister, has returned to the city, after an extended absence. He is accompanied by Señor SARIMENTE, Minister of the Argentine Republic resident in New-York. Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Congressman MARVIN, of the Saratoga District, New-York; THURLOW WEED; FRANK MOORE, editor of the *Rebellion Record*; P. D. FOWKE, Esq., of Tennessee, and WYLLY WOODBRIDGE, Esq., of Savannah, Ga.

Gen. NICHOLS, Chief of Gen. SHERMAN'S staff, is in the city, and will return to his headquarters in St. Louis on Thursday next.

PROPOSALS TO REMOVE THE ROCKS AT HELL GATE.

Col. TALP SHAFFNER, of Kentucky, whose experiments and successes in scientific mining and engineering are well known, is here, endeavoring to induce the President or proper Departments to recommend the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate, by the means of nitro-glycerine and electricity. Col. SHAFFNER claims that his recent experiments with this powerful explosive agency at Hoosac Tunnel render it certain that the channel at Hell Gate can be entirely cleared by submarine blasting.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICES.

It is probable that the Surveyorship of Philadelphia and the Assessorship of the Second District of Pennsylvania will be disposed of this week. There has been considerable strife among the various contestants for this office.

CONSULAR.

The examination of applicants for Consular places proves not to be a mere form, but is rigid and thorough. Out of the numerous candidates who have presented themselves, only two thus far have been passed by the Board.

COIN ON HAND.

The amount of coin on hand to-day, in the Treasury, was $62,977,759, and coin certificates $20,851,560. Total, $87,829,319.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of internal revenue officers were made to-day: DANIEL H. NEIMAN, Assessor for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania; THOS. MILLER, Assessor for the Seventh District of Ohio.

The following appointments of Postmasters in Pennsylvania were made to-day: HIRAM E. BLACKMAN, Petroleum Centre; JAMES RANKINS, Sewickleyville, and JAMES WHITE, Batterstown.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $649,174 83.

THE MISSISSIPPI COMMISSION IN BEHALF OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Messrs. LOWRY and HILLYER, Commissioners from Mississippi to ask pardon for JEFF. DAVIS, were at the White House to-day seeking an audience with the President, but failed to get it.

DEATH OF HON. HIRAM V. WILSON.

A private dispatch received here to-day announces the death of Hon. HIRAM V. WILSON, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The Case of William Duggan—He is Acquitted.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 12.

The Court met at 12 o'clock to-day. From a paucity of spectators it was evident that the excitement, which during the past week has existed regarding the Fenian trials, has considerably abated.

The members of the Bar present were Hon. J. H. CAMERON, R. A. HARRISON, L.L. D., and J. H. McNAB, for the Crown, and K. McKENZIE, Q. C., J. FLEMING and G. MURPHY for the accused.

At 12:15 o'clock His Lordship took his seat on the bench.

WILLIAM DUGGAN was the first who was placed in the dock. He is a stout, able-looking man, apparently between 40 and 50 years of age.

Mr. McKENZIE—I move, my Lord, in this case to have the indictment quashed on the same grounds as that relied on in the case of the Queen *vs.* O'Neil and others.

The prisoner exercised his right and challenged, through his counsel, thirteen jurors before a jury was impanneled.

Mr. McKENZIE—Before my learned friend, Mr. McNAB, opens the case I would move the Court that it call upon the Crown to select on what counts in the indictment they propose to try the prisoner; whether they elect him to be tried as an American citizen or as a British subject. I think that this is the proper time to do so. I submit the prisoner has no right to be tried on two distinct offences on the same indictment.

Mr. HARRISON—My Lord, I submit that this is not a proper time to bring forward such an objection after a lengthy argument between the counsel. His Lordship rejected Mr. McKENZIE's motion.

Mr. McNAB opened the case for the Crown in a short address. After the examination of witnesses, Hon. J. H. CAMERON said it being 5:30 o'clock, it would be better, perhaps, to reserve the proceedings for the defence until to-morrow, and the Jury could be locked up for the night.

A juryman asked whether there was any need of hearing evidence for the defence in the case. They were agreed that no case was made out.

The Judge said there would not.

JURYMAN—We are unanimously of the opinion that we must acquit the prisoner.

HIS LORDSHIP—That disposes of it.

The Clerk recorded and declared the verdict "Not guilty."

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said: "WILLIAM DUGAN, the Jury have found you not guilty, and I think properly so. You have received a character in three brief words, which states you are an honest, hard-drinking, hard-working man. Contract that character, if you can, to be in future an honest, hard-working man, and all will be right. Now you are at liberty."

The Plans of the Ministerial Delegation.

KINGSTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

It is understood that a document will be made public after the departure of the Ministerial delegation announcing important particulars of the course to be pursued by them in England relative to the Confederation scheme.

Relief for the Labrador Fishermen—£300 Received from the Queen.

QUEBEC, C. E., Monday, Nov. 12.

It is understood that the Government will furnish all necessary relief for destitute fishermen on the Labrador coast.

The Mayor of Manchester, England, sends by the Cable authority to draw £1,000 sterling and the London Committee also authorizes drafts to the amount of £4,000 more, making in all £12,000 from London and Manchester.

The Queen has also written a letter to Mr. WATKINS, Chairman of the Relief Committee, sending £300, and expressing deep sympathy.

Considerable snow fell last night, which is thawing to-day.

Arrival of More War Material—Experiments on the Use of Peat.

MONTREAL, Monday, Nov. 12.

The discount on American invoices for the current week is placed by Government at 31 per cent.

Large quantities of war material continue to arrive, and are being discharged from ships.

The weather is fine.

Mr. BRYDGES, of the Grand Trunk Railway, is experimenting successfully in the use of peat for fuel on locomotives.

The whole military force here, including several regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery, was reviewed this morning.

ST. LOUIS.

Injunction on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad—Late Election Returns.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 12.

An injunction, at the instance of Messrs. MORRIS, JESSUP & Co., of New-York, has been served on Gov. FLETCHER and the Railroad Companies to prevent them from selling the Cairo and Fulton Railroad for the benefit of the State. The petitioners for the injunction hold $304,000 of the bonds of the said road, secured by two deeds. The trustees claim that the right the State has in the road is that of a mortgage, and it is subject to the ordinary qualities and intimations of such an instrument.

The case will come before the United States Circuit Court at the April session.

Eighty counties in this State give the official and reported Radical majority 14,500. The counties to hear from will probably increase it to between 20,000 and 25,000.

KENTUCKY.

Interment of the Remains of Ex-Rebel Gen. Hunter—Auction Sales of Cotton.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 12.

The remains of ex-rebel Gen. HUNTER were interred at Lexington yesterday, after preliminary services here. There was no disturbance.

MCFERDAN, ARMSTRONG & Co., cotton merchants, to-day inaugurated a daily 3 o'clock P. M. cotton market by auction, whereby planters have the option to take the prices last offered. The affair turned out a splendid success; 125 bales were offered and 65 were sold at 31¾c.@33c. for Tennessee middlings.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Release of a Rebel Colonel—Anticipation of the Meteoric Display.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 12.

Col. MCIVOR, late of the rebel army, who has been held under military arrest, has been released.

The grand meteoric display between midnight and dawn, promises to be witnessed by many.

Gale on Lake Ontario.

PORT HOPE, C. W., Monday, Nov. 12.

There was a terrific gale on Lake Ontario last Sunday, and the following disasters are reported hereabouts: Schooner *Jno. Stevenson*, beached high and dry near the railway station; schooner *Caspian*, a total wreck; schooner *Iris*, sunk alongside the cribs; schooner *Helen*, sunk in New Harbor; schooners *Union*, *North Star* and *Atlantic* damaged.

The Habeas Corpus Case.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 12.

Judge BARTOL will give his decision to-morrow at noon in the *habeas corpus* case of the Police Commissioners.

Break in the Erie Canal.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 12.

A break was reported yesterday in the Erie Canal at Palmyra, twenty miles east of Rochester, which will take twelve days to repair, and will virtually close navigation west of that place for the remainder of the season.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Whaling News from the Arctic Ocean—List of Vessels Spoken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 12.

The steamer *Constitution*, which sailed for Panama on Saturday, carried 350 packages tea for New-York.

Whaling news from the Arctic Sea from May 20 to Sept. 1 says barks *Daniel Wood* and *Roscoe*, both of New-Bedford, were injured from collision with ice, and left for repairs. Bark *Stephania* had left for Petropolowski, with small-pox on board.

The following vessels were spoken between the above-named dates: St. George, 5 whales; Alpha, 2; Camilla, 2; Lydia, 2½; Martha, 1; Cornelius Howland, 16; Daniel Wood, 3; Geo. Troup, 3; Helen Snow, 3; Islander, 5; Jireh Perry, 4; Massachusetts, 11; Reindeer, 13; Kohola, 4; Florence, 2; Julian, 11; Adeline, 4; Aurora, 2; Arnold, 6; Canton, packet, 2; Congress, 5; Eliza Adams, 6; Eugene, clean; Europa, 3; Fanny, 2; Florida, clean; Gay Head, 6; George, 1½; Helen Mar, 3; James Allen, 1; James Maury, 3; Janus, clean; John Howland, 5; John Wells, 1; Mercury, clean; Merlin, 2; Milo, 5; Nautilus, 5; Nancy, 2; Northern Light, 5; Norman, 2; Ocean, 7; Oliver Crocker, 5; Ontario, 4; President, 7; Roscoe, clean; Trident, 3; Gen. Scott, 6; Jos. Maxwell, clean; Almira, 5; Splendid, 7; Monticello, 4; Nile, 4; Peru, 1; Florida, 900 barrels oil; Halpande, 7 whales; Addison, 3; Owashouks, 4; Coral, 4; John West, 4; Lagoda, 1,000 barrels oil; Tamerlane, clean; Thos. Dickens, clean; Three Brothers, 10 whales.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Meeting of the Presbyterian Synod—Proposed Transfer of the Union Theological Seminary.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 9.

The Presbyterian Synod of the State of Virginia is now holding its annual session in Norfolk, Va.

A resolution was adopted requesting the General Assembly to transfer the ecclesiastical boundary between this Synod and that of North Carolina with a view of reclaiming from North Carolina the jurisdiction over the churches south of the Dan River, ceded to the North Carolina Synod many years ago.

In connection with the business of publication and education, Rev. Drs. MOORE and STEWART, who had been to England on a mission in behalf of the interests of the Church, made addresses, giving their experiences obtained abroad.

Charleston was chosen as the place for holding the next session of the Synod.

A series of resolutions was introduced to overturn the General Assembly, for the transfer of the control of the Union Theological Seminary from the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina to the General Assembly, agreeably with the request of the Board of Directors of that institution.

Resolutions were also introduced with the view of an organization of new Presbyteries, one of which to be organized by portions of the old Montgomery and Roanoke Presbyteries, the former to be known by the name of Abingdon.

Pending the discussion of these resolutions, the Synod adjourned to meet again to-night at a special session. A session will be held to-morrow, and the labors of the Synod concluded to-morrow evening.

Break in the Erie Canal.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 12.

The break in the Erie Canal near Palmyra, which occurred yesterday, will require four or five days for repairs. A new boat was broken in two in the breach. Commissioner ALBERGER is there, and the contractors are at work. The weather is fine and there will be no unnecessary delay.

Burning of the Military Hospital at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Nov. 12.

A fire on Saturday night destroyed the Military Hospital and nearly all its contents. The patients were removed. Several firemen were injured by explosive compounds.

Disaster on Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Nov. 12.

The schooner *Worthington*, loaded with ore, for Cleveland, went ashore here Sunday night. In rescuing the crew three men from a life boat were drowned. The vessel is not badly damaged, and the crew are safe.

Death of a Former Sergeant-at-Arms.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

Maj. ROBERT BEALE, who was formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, and subsequently Warden of the District of Columbia Jail, died yesterday quite suddenly.

Death of Judge Wilson, of Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Nov. 12.

Hon. HIRAM V. WILSON, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, died on Sunday, 11th inst., at midnight, of consumption.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—Mme. RISTORI commenced her second series of performances at the French Theatre last evening. The house was fashionable, and full in the lower part, but somewhat vacant in the upper regions. The play selected for the occasion was "Adrienne Lecouvreur,"—one of the most entertaining works of the modern *repertoire*. It is known to the public in many forms. RACHEL played it in French, and recently Mrs. BOWERS has interpreted it in English. Mme. RISTORI has been accepted in Paris as the rival of the first named lady. We doubt if she will be considered so here, albeit the fourth and fifth acts were interpreted with extraordinary art. It is in this particular indeed that Mme. RISTORI is always extraordinary. Her art is perfect, but it is apparent. She does everything that can be done, and every one recognizes the fact. The admiration thus excited is cold and intellectual, and removed from general sympathy. We have never seen the character of *Adrienne* given with so little general applause. The heart of the audience, familiar as it was with the story, hardly fluttered beneath the towering pressure put upon it.

The general *caste* was mediocre. Signor GLECH who was silently announced in the libretto as the *Prince de Bouillon* was quietly withdrawn from the bill and Signor COTTIN mutely put in his place. The change did not affect the audience, but it pressed heavily on the play. Signor MICHOUET was good, and with this exception we dismiss the performance as briefly as possible.

FRENCH THEATRE.—AMBROISE THOMAS' charming opera of "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Ete" will be repeated here to-night.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—Notwithstanding the very short notice which preceded the Monday Popular Concerts, there was a large attendance last evening at Steinway's Hall, where the first of the series was given. We had occasion yesterday to refer briefly to the intention of Messrs. BATEMAN and HARRISON in the matter. They intend, during the Winter and Spring, to give a succession of popular concerts here and in Brooklyn, at which the best vocal and instrumental works of the classic and miscellaneous schools shall be rendered with adequate attention and spirit. Singers and soloists of importance will make their appearance at these entertainments, and will be supported by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' fine orchestra. It is not intended, as we understand it, to dose the fifty cent community with music which they cannot understand, but it is purposed to familiarize them with what is good, be it from BEETHOVEN or STRAUSS. The effort is a laudable one, and will, we trust, meet with due encouragement from the public. In the large cities of Europe these entertainments have grown steadily into favor, and there is no reason why they should not do so here. The programme last night opened with two movements from the first symphony by BEETHOVEN. The work is seldom heard, and, indeed, is mainly interesting for the fact of its being the first of the series of nine symphonies. Here let us mention that at the Monday and Wednesday popular concerts it is intended always to give two movements from a Beethoven symphony, taking the works in succession so that the student may follow the growth of the composer's mind, and the expansion which his individuality—when he found it—exercised on his compositions. There seems to be a sort of Beethoven revival this season. Mr. WOLFSSOHN gives us all the sonatas and Mr. THOMAS will do the same for the symphonies. The two movements last night were rendered with great care, and gave general satisfaction. The other orchestral pieces were the Fantasia from the "Tannhauser," the overture to "Martha," and the "Artists' Quadrilles," by STRAUSS. The soloists were Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT—an excellent soprano, who sang very acceptably—Mr. A. H. PEASE, the talented young American pianist, Mr. LETSCH, the astonishing trombone player, and Mr. COLBY. It is not necessary to dwell on the particular efforts of these artists. They were all good. On Wednesday next the second concert takes place.

Art Matter.

The picture galleries on Broadway are thronged all day by visitors and purchasers. At no time has the City been so thoroughly furnished with specimens from native and foreign easels, many of which are rare and costly, and many more are beautiful and worthy of the *connoisseurs'* attention. The collections of GOUPIL, SCHAUS and others have been noticed at length in the TIMES; the exhibition at the rooms of the Artists' Fund continues open, and is largely patronized by our citizens; the receptions at the Athenæum and Century are made attractive by the exhibition of successful efforts in this direction, and the studios of all our home artists give evidence of industrious application and constant care.

Mr. GIGNOUX has nearly completed a very extraordinary picture which the calls the "First Snow." It is a composition inspired by the effects noticeable in any New-England landscape in the latter days of November, before the rudest winds have entirely bared the trees, and when the golden sunlight glances across the early beauty of the snow just fallen. Availing himself of the gorgeous brilliancies of the variegated foliage, the toning influence of the evergreen, and the bold contrast of the white earth-covering, the artist has composed a picture which will compare pleasantly with his best productions, and stamp anew the verdict of the profession in his favor.

BIERSTADT is very busy upon an ambitious picture, of which report speaks highly. His studio out of town affords him the quiet and retirement so essential for his purpose.

It is stated that CHURCH has an order for a new "Niagara," and that he will make its execution the occasion for a success more marvelous than any he has yet achieved.

ELLIOTT's winter will be a busy one. He is now finishing his portrait of Gov. FENTON, which is in reality a portrait as well as a very admirable addition to his collection of superior pictures.

BALLING's "Heroes of the Republic" attracts very general attention. The grouping of figures well known to the popular mind is a difficult task. The presentation of any group is no easy work, and this artist has been confronted by these difficulties, enhanced by the popular conviction of what "might have been." The faces are excellent; the grouping is artistic, but not entirely satisfactory. Of the twenty-seven equestrian figures, Gen. GRANT is the central and most prominent. The picture and its engravings will doubtless become popularly historic.

The old "Derby Gallery" has passed into the hands of Mr. SEITZ. We understand that ROSA BONHEUR's celebrated picture, the "Horse Fair," is now in the possession of Mr. DERBY of the International Art Gallery. CROPSEY's new pictures "Indian Summer, "Looking Ireland" and "Looking Oceanward" are on exhibition at his rooms. Miss CONANT has just taken from her easel two very elaborate and faithful fruit pieces—grapes and pears happily grouped and painted with rare truthfulness and beauty. TICKNOR & FIELDS are about publishing a steel engraving of the late President LINCOLN from the favorite portrait—MARSHAL's—of the Lincoln family. The engraving is reputed to be the perfection of art. MAYER is about to paint five life-sizers for the City Hall collection; his subjects are Gov. FENTON, Ex-Gov. CLARKE, Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, Ex-Mayor GUNTHER and Mayor HOFFMAN. LOUIS LANG contemplates the opening of an institute for the encouragement of the love of art. He does not intend to make artists of his pupils, but rather to afford them a fundum of information that will enable them to understand and appreciate the efforts of those who devote time and attention by the life-time to the careful exposition of thought and ideas on canvas.

The auction sale of pictures by W. HOMER and E. BENSON, which is to take place next Saturday at LEED's Art Gallery, will include some of the best works of those talented young artists. Both Mr. HOMER and Mr. BENSON will shortly sail for Europe. Their pictures will be on exhibition three days preceding the auction, and the art-patrons of New-York should avail themselves of the opportunity to inspect them.

Evacuation Day.

In 1783 the British forces evacuated this City, much to the comfort and gratification of the people. Since then it has been customary to commemorate the day and its historic event by a parade of its militia, and this has come to be known and recognised as the Annual Fall Parade. In accordance with this time-honored practice, Gen. ASPINWALL has issued an order calling upon the First Division of the National Guard to parade on the 26th inst. The following is the order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—The Division will parade on Monday, the 26th inst., which parade will be considered as the annual fall parade of the Division and in commemoration of the evacuation of this city by the British forces in 1783.

A National salute will be fired at 2 o'clock P. M. from Union-square. Brig.-Gen. BURGER will give the requisite instructions thereto.

His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, will review the Division, should he find it possible to be in the city.

The Division line will be formed on Fifth-avenue at 1 P. M., preparatory to which the brigades will be formed as follows:

The First Brigade, Col. WM. G. WARD commanding, on Fifth-avenue, west side, right on Eighth-street.

The Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. BURGER, commanding, on Fifth-avenue, west side, right on Sixteenth-street.

The Third Brigade, Col. J. M. VARIAN, commanding, on Madison-avenue, west side, right on Twenty-sixth-street.

The Fourth Brigade, Col. J. MAIDHOFF, commanding, on Thirty-fourth-street, north side, right on Madison-avenue.

The First Cavalry Brigade, Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY, commanding, on Madison-avenue, west side, right on Thirty-fifth-street.

Brigade commanders will so order the assembling of their respective brigades that the formations may be completed by 12:30 o'clock P. M., and be prepared to move upon the division line the instant they are directed to do so, and until the receipt of such directions the troops will be kept in line.

Brigade commanders are instructed to return to division headquarters, as absent from parade, any regiments which may fail to report at the hour called for in orders, and any such regiment will not be permitted to assume any position in brigade or division line. The commandants of any such regiments will be held responsible for such dereliction, which will be treated as disobedience of orders.

Brigade commandants will be held responsible for any want of promptness on the part of their commands. They will assume and relinquish command of their brigades in a formal manner, and the practice of permitting regiments to fall out of the line of march until such time as the brigade has been dismissed will be discontinued. Previous to the dismissal of brigades, Adjutants will report the number (aggregate) present on parade, of their respective regiments, to the Brigade Majors of the brigade to which they are attached; and immediately after the parade, Brigade Majors will report, in writing, to the Division Inspector, the number present on parade in each of the regiments comprising their brigades.

The line of march will be through Eighth-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Canal-street, through Canal-street and Broadway to Fourth-avenue, through Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to the Worth Monument, at which point the division will be reviewed. After passing the reviewing officer, brigade commanders may conduct their commands to, and dismiss the same at such point as they may select, taking care not to obstruct the march of the succeeding brigades.

In passing in review, brigade commanders alone will leave the column. All bands will wheel out, and upon reëntering the column in the rear of their regiments, will not attempt to resume their places at the head of regiments until such time as a halt may be ordered. Commandants of regiments will see that the time both of their drum corps and bands is such as to preserve the proper distance between regiments.

By order of Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL,
Commanding Division.

WM. B. BEND, Major and Acting Division Inspector.
F. C. BROWN, Captain and A. D. C.

St. Nicholas Society.

A regular meeting of the Society of St. Nicholas was held last evening at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., presided. The following Committee—on motion of Mr. McDONOUGH, of the special Committee appointed at a previous meeting to take action concerning the death of Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN—were appointed to draw up memorial resolutions relative to the sad event: Richard E. Mount, Jr., James S. Roosevelt, Charles R. Swords, Erastus C. Benedict, Claudius L. Monell.

Mr. BOYD moved that the Committee should be made a standing committee to take action concerning the demise of those members who might die in the future. The motion was adopted, with an amendment that the name of CHAS. VANDERVOORT be added to the Van Buren resolutions.

The election of officers for the coming year then took place, resulting as follows:

President—Charles Roome.
Vice-Presidents—James W. Beekman, Benjamin H. Field, Richard E. Mount, Jr., James M. McLean.
Treasurer—Wm. M. Vermilye.
Secretary—Augustus R. Macdonough.
Assistant Secretary—Arch'd S. Van Duzer.
Chaplains—Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, Rev. Wm. S. Johnson.
Physicians—Abraham Dubois, Wm. E. Vermilye.
Consulting Physicians—James Anderson, James R. Wood.
Managers—Gulian C. Verplanck, James De P. Ogden, William H. Johnson, Charles R. Swords, Henry Haight, Augustus Schell, Hamilton Fish, Frederick De Peyster, James J. Roosevelt, John Alstyne, Aaron B. Hayes, William Remsen.
Stewards—Edward H. Arthur, Robert G. Remsen, Jas. Breath, Wm. Irving Graham, George W. McLean, Edward Slosson, N. W. Stuyvesant Catlin.

After the appointing of the usual committees for the year, the meeting adjourned.

The Meteoric Shower.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday, and resolved that "notice of the commencement of the meteoric shower, expected to take place on the 13th or 14th instant, be given by ten strokes, repeated three times in quick succession, on each of the fire bells throughout the City." This accommodation is thoughtful on the part of the Commissioners, and will be duly appreciated by the citizens generally, to many of whom the sight of the meteoric shower will be a rich feast, while to all it will be a grand curiosity to be remembered, and told of to our children's children. Thirty strokes of our ponderous fire bells ought to be equal to the task of bringing the million sleepers of this City forth from their dreamy pillows, and that too without grumbling, in view of the entertainment promised.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT—A CORONER'S JURY MAKE A SUGGESTION.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at No. 231 West Twenty-sixth-street, on the body of ROBERT PARKER, 31 years of age, whose death was the result of injuries received by a Sixth-avenue car running over him, on the 5th inst. Deceased attempted to jump on the front platform of car No. 42, but fell in doing so, and was so severely injured that death ensued. The occurrence was a purely accidental one, and no one was to blame except the unfortunate man himself. During the progress of the inquest JOSEPH E. BIDGOOD, Superintendent of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, was called to the stand. He testified that the Company had used chains and gates to prevent persons from getting on or off the front platform, but he stated that they had been abandoned as useless, having actually caused more accidents than they prevented, as passengers would disregard the rules of the road and spring over these gates. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by injuries accidentally received from being run over by Car No. 42 of the Sixth-avenue Railroad line, on the 5th day of November, 1866, while attempting to get on the front platform of the car. We recommend all City Railroad Companies to adopt means to prevent passengers from getting on or off the front platform of their cars." Mr. PARKER was a native of Ireland.

HENRY VINCENT.—This great English orator, who is on a visit to this country, is going to deliver a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of this City on "The Late Great American Conflict." Sprung from the people, Mr. VINCENT for the last twenty-five years has been doing good service in the cause of popular reform in England. The following letter from JOHN BRIGHT will doubtless interest our readers:

ROCHDALE, July 19, 1866.

MY DEAR MR. VINCENT: I am glad to hear that you are going to the States, and am disposed to envy you the grand tour you propose to yourself.

After the warm interest you have taken in the restoration of the Union, you will delight to see the work in process of completion, and I doubt not you will find many persons to whom your name and labors are well known.

If I may suggest any special subject for investigation, it is that of the educational institutions of the Northern and particularly of the New-England States. I hope you will come back full of knowledge on this great question, so that you may employ your great powers of speech in making England understand what Englishmen in America have done to make instruction as universal as air and water are.

I send you no letter of introduction, but you may use this note as you may think proper, and I hope it may be of some service to you.

I wish you a pleasant voyage, much enjoyment during your stay in the States, and a safe return to your family.

I am always sincerely yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

The lecture will be given in the Cooper Institute next Friday evening, Nov. 16.

DEATH OF MARY TAYLOR.—It is a sad thing to see the charmer of thousands led captive by the hand of Death. MARY TAYLOR was a name sweet in the remembrance of old play-goers in this City. She was one of the most deservedly popular actresses who had graced the stage with her presence. Her voice, in song, had often caused the welkin to ring with the applause of admiring audiences. Her last appearance on the stage was in 1852. She left the world's stage, suddenly, on Saturday. While chatting with a few friends who sat by her bed-side, she gave one convulsive gasp, then died with a sweet smile on her lips, the same, almost, as lighted up her countenance as she sang to her little ones on the previous night—"Polly Perkins of Abingdon Green," one of her favorites which had often thrilled a thousand listeners. She died in her 39th year, of disease of the heart, leaving behind her an unsullied name, as wife, mother and friend.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. Robt. H. Pruyn, Albany, and Gen. T. Tilghman, Maryland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Mahlon Chance, Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Baron de Holstein, of the Prussian Legation; Baron de Wesnel, Lord Southwell, England, and Hon. John Hamilton, Canada, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. E. N. Hubbell, Coxsackie, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House. Mayor Innis, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Astor House. Hon. H. R. Low, New-York; Edwin Forrest, Esq., Philadelphia; Gen. A. S. Diven, New-York; R. H. Berdell, Esq., New-York, and Major C. C. McConnell, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

CASE OF REV. MR. WILLIAMS.—In the case of Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, charged with picking a lady's pocket in a Broadway omnibus, Justice DODGE has felt obliged, in the strict line of duty, to hold the accused for trial. The evidence is hardly of a character to lead to conviction. The pocket of the lady alluded to had been cut by some expert thief before he picked up the pocket-book, so that it could not have been in the pocket when he found it. It is hoped that the reverend gentleman will be able to vindicate himself thoroughly before a jury.

THE DRY DOCK AND EAST BROADWAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF ROUTE.—The Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company commenced yesterday evening to use the recently laid single track through Essex-street, on the down trips, in lieu of the two tracks through Clinton-street as heretofore. This arrangement will, of course, render one of the Clinton-street tracks unnecessary, and it will, therefore, be removed, the purpose of the Company being to use this street only on their up trips.

LAUNCH OF THE CORTES.—The little steamer *Cortes* was launched yesterday from the yard of Mr. J. SIMONSON, foot of East Twelfth-street, in presence of a large concourse of persons. The *Cortes* and the *Gallafre* are intended for the passenger trade on the River Gallafre, Cuba. The *Cortes* is 100 feet long, 21 feet in breadth, 5 feet 6 inches depth of hold and 150 tons register, drawing only 4 feet of water. She was built for Capt. FEDERICO MONTALNO.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS WANTS OF THE SOUTH.—Gen. CLINTON B. FISK will deliver a lecture in the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, Williamsburgh, to-morrow evening. Subject—"The Educational and Religious Wants of the South."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, after the adjournment of the Board of Canvassers, and transacted considerable routine business, among which was the following: Alderman MCLAUGHLIN moved that a new suction be ordered for steam engine No. 5, W. D., the expense not to exceed $40. It appearing that there was no money in the Treasury applicable to the purchase, a Committee of five, consisting of Aldermen HATHAWAY, O'KEEFE, CARMAN, CARMAN, and STEERS, were appointed to consider the subject, and report at the next meeting. TERRANCE MCGUIGGAN was appointed contractor for paving Meeker-avenue, E. D., at the rate of $9 85 per foot. A communication from the Chief Engineer, W. D., was received, stating that nothing had been done to provide stores to engine-houses. On motion of Alderman O'KEEFE, the proper officers were directed to refit the Engine houses of the city, the expense to be paid for when there was money in the Treasury for the purpose. JAMES GAFFNEY was approved as contractor for cleansing the streets of the Eleventh Ward, at the rate of $1,300, from Sept. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1867. The sum of $656, now due, was ordered to be paid. The resolution was adopted. A resolution was offered by Alderman CUNNINGHAM, directing the ringing of the fire-bells on the first appearance of the meteoric shower to-morrow morning. The bells are to be rung ten times. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsellor to the effect that the Supreme Court had refused the widening of Main-street, as authorized by the Legislature, and on the motion of Alderman CARMAN, the subject was referred to the same Committee for report. Alderman CARMAN offered a resolution, authorizing the Southside Railroad to lay a track over Smith's Pond (one of the sources on Long Island from which the City of Brooklyn is supplied with water) at a rental of one dollar a year. Alderman CUNNINGHAM contended that the city owned the pond and had no right to grant it for such purposes. When the track was laid, he said, it would be difficult to take it up again, if occasion required. Alderman STEERS said that the Water Commissioners wanted to use the pond. The resolution offered by Alderman CARMAN was adopted, and afterward reconsidered, when the subject was referred to the Corporation Counsel in regard to the legality of the question. The Board shortly after adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum Society was held at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last evening. There was a large attendance. The children, who occupied the stage, numbered about 150, of both sexes. The proceedings consisted of singing the "Anniversary Hymn," "A Father in Heaven," "The Drummer Boy," &c., &c. The annual fair will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, in the auditorium of the Academy, with the usual attractions of music, flowers, fancy goods and refreshments.

CITY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met as a Board of Canvassers at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, Alderman BLISS, in the chair. The returns for city officers were opened, and referred to the appropriate Committee, who are to report at a meeting to be held on Thursday, at 7½ o'clock P. M., when the returns will be canvassed. The Kings County Board of Canvassers, consisting of the Board of Supervisors, will meet this day, at 1 o'clock P. M. They will probably be in session for about one week.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—At about 9 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the building corner of Union-avenue and Eagle-street, Greenpoint, occupied as a manufactory for sugar molds. The flames were extinguished with slight damage.

Free Hospital for the Poor of all Classes of Atlanta.

We desire to call the attention of our citizens to the worthy and charitable mission of Dr. J. W. WOOD, of the City of Atlanta, who is now in our City. We have seen his credentials; he is well recommended.

The City of Atlanta was burned during the late war, and out of about five thousand houses only some three hundred were left standing.

Georgia is a great State and has suffered severely, and we of New-York City are willing to assist the people of that State to recuperate. Atlanta is rebuilding rapidly and had not the crops failed in that section would not have applied for assistance. But hundreds of families from different places are moving there and to the gold mines to find work, and who are living in tents and shanties, and in case of sickness cannot be properly attended to.

Dr. WOOD's especial mission here is to raise means for suplying this want to all residents and strangers, irrespective of color or condition. Some of our most benevolent citizens are lending him a helping hand, and we are glad to publish it:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1866.

We, the undersigned citizens of New-York, having examined the testimonials of Dr. J. W. WOOD, of Atlanta, Ga., as agent for the Free Hospital of that city—which city was burned down in the late war—cheerfully recommend him and his mission of mercy to the kind consideration of our citizens.

He is authorized to use our names for any public meeting or call that may be thought best to further his benevolent undertaking.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
PETER COOPER,
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
WILLIAM F. MORGAN,
GEORGE B. CHEEVER,
STEPHEN H. TYNG,
EDWARD McGLYNN,
HORACE GREELEY.

Contributions may be sent to ROBERT W. LOWRY, Esq., National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-street and Broadway, where the funds will be deposited and forwarded to Mr. JOHN RICE, President of National Bank of Atlanta.

The Dutchess and Columbia District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Next to the grand blunder of the Democracy at the Albany Convention in refusing the Philadelphia platform and the nomination of Gen. DIX on its truly national declarations, is the folly of conducting the canvass by *Executive proscription.* It was less the fault of the President than the folly of TILDEN and CAGGER and CHURCH that wholesale removals of Postmasters in Dutchess and Columbia were advised and made to defeat Congressman KETCHAM and swell the vote of HOFFMAN. But it proved both a fault and a folly, even as a partisan measure. The *majority* of KETCHAM was thereby run up to 1,800, and the *minority* of HOFFMAN increased to 1,500, and the story is only one of a score of the sort in the

RURAL DISTRICTS.

The Independent Liquorist;

Or, The Art of Manufacturing all kinds of Syrups, Bitters, Cordials, Champagne, Wines, Lager-Beer, Ale, Porter, Beer, Punches, Tinctures, Extracts, Brandy, Gin, Essences, Flavorings, Colorings, Sauces, Catsups, Pickles, Preserves, &c. By L. MONZERT, Practical Liquorist and Chemist. 12mo, cloth binding. Price $3. Published and for sale by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-street, New-York. Sent per mail free of postage.—*Advertisement.*

The Meteoric Appearance To-night.

The meteoric appearance to-night, it is said, will be the grandest sight seen for 33 years. So is SWIETENIA the best dentifrice that has ever been known.—*Advertisement.*

To the Ladies:—A New Idea.

Did you ever dream that the drudgery of sewing would one day become the cheerfulest pastime?—Did you ever believe that a little polished seamstress would step into your sewing-room, and with scarcely a breath of noise make up your entire wardrobe?—Did you ever think that a sewing-machine could do all your work, even in the hands of your servant girl, without the complaint of—"out of order—useless"—which is so often, and too justly made of sewing-machines generally?—Any one who will watch the operation of the *Willcox & Gibbs* Machine for ten minutes, while, in the hands of a little girl, it throws off the most delicate hems and fells in absolute perfection—cuts its triumphs in beautiful letters, figures and wreaths, in rich embroidery and fashionable braid—now sewing in a sleeve or sewing on a skirt of your dress, and now flashing over yards of seam with but the flutter of a swallow's wing,—will certainly get A NEW IDEA of the practicability and real benefit of a family sewing-machine.—CHICAGO TRIBUNE. [*Advertisement.*]

DR. J. T. EVANS, of this City, has returned from his European tour, and resumes his practice at No. 27 East 31st-st.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1862:

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For coughs and colds the TROCHES give prompt relief.

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Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all cutaneous diseases of the head. Loss of hair and premature grayness; moles, wens and warts, permanently cured; moth, freckles, pimples, comedones, (called black worms,) and all brown discolorations removed from the face.

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offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av.

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Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

MCMURRAY—VAN ANTWERP.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, at St. Paul's Church, Albany, by Rev. S. Livingston Reese, JOHN MCMURRAY, of New-York City, to AMELIA KING, daughter of John H. Van Antwerp, of Albany.

TRULL—HARVEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., GEORGE TRULL, of New-York, to ELLEN, daughter of Henry D. Harvey, of Baltimore.

DIED.

ASHFIELD.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Nov. 10, ALFRED ASHFIELD, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 124th-st., three doors east of 6th-av., on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BELL.—On Monday, Nov. 12, at 4½ A. M., EMMIE, youngest child of John and Frances Emily Bell.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 456 West 22d-st., on Wednesday at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

BRADLEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 11, at Poultney, Vt., JOHN BRADLEY, aged 66 years and 6 months, formerly of this City.

BRADEL.—On Sunday, Nov. 11, Mr. JEFFERSON BRADEL, aged 39 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 109 Munroe-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

EWEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Nov. 10, MARY TAYLOR, wife of W. Ogilvie Ewen, in the 39th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family and the theatrical profession are respectfully invited to attend.

FRASER.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, SARAH SWAIN FRASER, widow of John Fraser, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 253 Livingston-st. Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 13th inst. at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.—At Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Nov. 11, ELIZABETH, wife of Oliver Lockwood, and eldest daughter of William and Elizabeth White, aged 25 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Americus Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the South 2d-st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be carried from No. 91 South 2d-st. to the church. The friends who desire to join the family at the house are solicited to do so.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

PELTON.—On Sunday, Nov. 11, MARY CHILDS, wife of Mr. Guy R. Pelton, and only daughter of Mr. Homer Franklin, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 56 West 45th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 13, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

PRICE.—On Sunday, Nov. 11, of injuries caused by a fall from a tree, GEORGE ABNER, only son of George A. and Harriett E. Price, in the 12th year of his age.

Funeral services at his father's residence, Washingtonville, Orange County, on Wednesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave via Erie Railway at 10 A. M.

PELL.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 11, very suddenly, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Robert L. Pell, Esq., and daughter of the late James L. Brinckerhoff.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) morning, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 218 5 h-av., without further invitation.

SINCLAIR.—At Hoboken, on Sunday morning, Nov. 11, MARY E., wife of Graham M. Sinclair.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 307 Bloomfield-st., Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 11, ALFRED C. SMITH, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 104 Lawrence-st., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

SIMPSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10, WILLIAM SIMPSON, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Manhattan Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., also the members of Manhattan Chapter No. 184, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 272 8th-av., corner 24th-st.

SWIFT.—On Staten Island, on Monday, Nov. 12, after a long and lingering illness, JERRY D. SWIFT, aged 28 years, 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, from the Moravian Church, New Dorp.

WEED.—On Monday, Nov 12, EDWARD HENRY, infant son of John R. and Elizabeth A. Weed.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 14th inst., from the residence of the parents in Orange, N. J., (Brick Church Station,) on the arrival of 11:30 A. M. train from New-York. Morris and Essex Railroad trains leave at foot of Barclay-st.

YOUNG.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 12, Mrs. FANNY YOUNG, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The friends of the family and of her sons, J. C. and N. B. Rhodes and Stephen B. Young, are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 74 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL.—No. 104.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 36 East River, aged about fifty years, light built, dark hair, mixed with gray, sound teeth, whiskers all around; dressed as follows: black coat and light linen duster, black vest, dark pants, laced shoes gray socks or stockings; found on the person the following articles: violin strings and rosin; been in the water a few hours. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—No. 105.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Stanton-street, East River, whose name is supposed to be Weis, of East New-York, aged about forty years, stout built, brown hair, bald on top, moustache and goatee; dressed as follows: black coat, black vest, gray pants, Congress gaiters, white socks or stockings; been in the water only a few hours.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

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TWENTY-SECOND WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election of this organization will be held at Washington Hall, No. 683 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1866, to elect delegates to the Nominating Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock.

J. W. MARTIN, President.
A. P. SMITH, Secretary.

MYSTIC TIE LODGE.—THE MEMBERS OF Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 272, F. A. M., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, George Shoning, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 445 3d av. By order,
S. SIGLER, Secretary. J. H. TOOKE, M.

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NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
- U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
- U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
- U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY, FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1892.

The road runs through one of the best portions of the State, and has been completed to St. Cloud, eighty miles, at an expense of over $3,000,000.

THESE BONDS ARE ONLY $10,000 PER MILE.

Government Bonds at the highest market price will be received in payment.

For particulars apply to TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

EXPRESS STOCKS WANTED.

ADAMS,
AMERICAN,
MERCHANTS' UNION,
At the office of O. W. JOSLYN, Banker and Broker, No. 35 Broad-st.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

REFERENCES:

- WM. T. ANDREWS, Esq., President National City Bank, Boston.
- WM. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., New-York.
- JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President Second National Bank, Boston.
- WM. T. BLODGETT, Esq., New-York.
- T. HALL FAILE, Esq., New-York.
- DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
- GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., New-York.
- STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., New-York.
- WM. S. JENKINS, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
- AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., Boston.
- WM. H. MACY, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
- MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
- JONATHAN THORNE, Esq., New-York.
- R. SANDS TUCKER, Esq., New-York.
- JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
- W. H. WEBB, Esq., New-York.
- SAML. WILLETS, Esq., New-York.
- Messrs. JAS. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.
- Messrs. CLARK, ADAMS & CLARK, Boston.
- Messrs. C. F. HOVEY & CO., Boston.
- Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
- Messrs. HOYT BROTHERS, New-York.
- Messrs. BUCKING, CROCKER & CO., New-York.
- Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New-York.
- Messrs. W. A. & A. M. WHITE, New-York.
- Messrs. WM. F. WELD & CO., Boston.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 6, 1866.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that payment in full, for the new stock, must be made on or before the 15th inst., or such unpaid stock will be declared forfeited, together with any installments paid thereon.

The bonds of the Company falling due Dec. 1 will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Second National Bank, in the City of New-Haven, or at this office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 till 1 o'clock. Transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Sec'y.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds.

This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. The polls will open from 12 till 1 o'clock. Transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1866.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company, due Jan. 20, 1867, are requested to present them to L. L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, for payment and redemption, until the 20th inst.

F. H. SHORT, Sec'y and Treas'r.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, [illegible] over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	114	114¼	June, 7-30	105⅝	106
Coupon, 1881	114½	114¾	July, 7-30	105⅝	106
5-20 Regist'd '62	107½	107¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	109⅝	110	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64	107½	107⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	107½	107⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	115
New, '65	109⅝	110	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅝	114
10-40 Registered	100⅝	100⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112½
10-40 Coupon	100⅝	100⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¾
Gold	144	144¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¾
August, 7-30	107¼	107½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅝	110

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

EWELL & CLARKE,

NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,

COMMISSION BROKERS

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BONDS, RAILWAY AND MINING STOCKS.

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds, indorsed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York—interest and principal payable in gold coin, free of Government tax—for sale by LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office on the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY,
NO. 38 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 22.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of November, to stockholders of record on the 15th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on Nov. 15 and reopened Nov. 21. By order. OGDEN GAUL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

A SPECIAL TAX DIVIDEND OF TWO and One-half (2½) Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 15th instant—the Bank reserving the right of withholding the same in all special cases necessary to protect it from liability. The transfer-books will remain closed to that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1866.

On the application of several parties who are preparing plans and designs for a new Capitol at Albany, pursuant to the instructions of the Commissioners, under date of 13th July, 1866, the time for receiving such plans and designs has been extended thirty days, which period will expire at noon on the 15th day of December next.

HAMILTON HARRIS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
O. B. LATHAM, Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Special Committee of the Senate of the State of New-York on Piers, Wharves, Bulkheads and Slips in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, will be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 M.

H. R. PIERSON, Chairman.

Nov. 10, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 73d-st., from the 3d-av. to the 4th-av., in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

C. A. PEABODY,
GEO. E. BALDWIN,
THOS. DUNLAP, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.

DATED Oct. 11, 1866.

MARY JANE PORTER, } Administrators.
WILLIAM PORTER, Jr., }

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.

EDWIN L. ABEL, } Executors.
WILLIAM LINTZ, }

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of DIBBLEE & HOWARD, for the transaction of business as bankers and brokers, and will occupy from and after 12th November, inst., Office No. 30 Wall-st., United States Treasury Building, adjoining Messrs. Howes & Macy.

W. W. DIBBLEE,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange, late with Wm. & John O'Brien.
F. A. HOWARD,
of U. S. Treasury Department, Washington.

Nov. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

A GENTLEMAN WHO COULD INVEST from $5,000 to $8,000 wishes to become a partner in a well-established book-store in this City, or with some one who is well acquainted with the book business. Address, with particulars, BOOK, Station D. with real name, and state where an interview may be had.

A SMART, ENTERPRISING PARTNER wanted; amount of capital no object; a large sure income immediately; references must be good. Apply at No. 242 West 13th-st., near 9th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

ERNEST ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Large sale of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
RICH PARLOR FURNITURE,
TURKISH EASY CHAIRS AND LOUNGES,
VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
PARIAN AND CHINA VASES, BRONZES, &c.

An extraordinary opportunity for housekeepers.

At the four-story dwelling-house No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., THIS TUESDAY, Nov. 13, afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely. Sale positive.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 13, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

- 100 boxes French Malaga lemons.
- 50 barrels cranberries.
- 100 cases olive oil.
- 700 boxes Layer raisins.
- 1,200 boxes M. R. raisins.
- 300 half boxes M. R. raisins.
- 175 bags walnuts.
- 50 casks German pears.
- 50 cases Bordeaux prunes, 60-16, transparent boxes, fancy covers.
- 125 cases Bordeaux prunes, 48-8, transparent boxes, fancy covers.
- 250 cases Bordeaux prunes, glass jars, patent metal stoppers, assorted sizes, importation of D. St. Amant.
- 50 barrels Havana and New-Orleans oranges.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARROM BILLIARD-TABLE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c. THEALL & BROS. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin and reps; walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs and easy chairs, lounges, sofas, secretary, book-cases, parlor and mantel mirrors, oak bedroom suites, hair and grass mattresses, feather pillows, bronze and gilt chandeliers, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets. Also, a very fine mahogany carrom billiard-table, with balls, cues, counters, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov 3, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE articles of ordnance, small arms, miscellaneous stores, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at noon, there will be sold at public auction in the Washington Navy-yard to the highest bidder, a lot of serviceable and unserviceable small arms and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

Among the arms are muskets, rifles, carbines, swords and pistols, a few of which are in good condition—the length of barrel and calibre differing, however, from the navy patterns.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
ELEVENTH FALL SALE
OF
BOOTS and SHOES,
ON
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock,
AT
Store No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,

where they will offer a large and varied assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising almost every style and quality.

SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING DURING THE YEAR.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

- 26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
- 51,670 Shot, Shell and Spherical Case for smooth-bore and rifled guns.
- 78 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
- 800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 57.7.
- 26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
- 800 Foreign Rifles, Austrian, calibre 54.
- 500 Smooth-bore Muskets, model 1842, calibre 69.
- 240 Smooth-bore Muskets, altered to percussion, calibre 69.
- 10 Smooth-bore Muskets, flint lock, calibre 69.
- 217 Revolvers, Whitney's and Remington's navy, calibre 36.
- 1,089 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
- 211 Swords, musicians' and non-commissioned officers'.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores. Terms of sale, cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

PUBLIC SALE.

The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.

The lot is 296 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.

Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.

LEWIS W. WEBB,
Collector of Customs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF MESSRS. WINSLOW, HOMER and EUGENE BENSON, who are about leaving for Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock, at the new Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, the entire collection of our distinguished artists Winslow, Homer and Eugene Benson, who are about leaving for Europe. They comprise a great variety of their best productions, and on examination will be found very interesting to the public. They will be on exhibition from and after Wednesday, 14th inst., until the sale, which will be without reserve.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

HORSES AT AUCTION.

By BREWSTER & BERG, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of Salesrooms, No. 86 Cedar-st.

A FINE BLACK HORSE.

5 years old, warranted sound and kind in saddle and harness.

SORREL MARE.

6 years old, perfectly sound and very gentle.

A PAIR OF DARK BAY HORSES, suitable for family use.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, at 12 M., a large lot of single, double and treble blocks, and a large variety of carpenters' tools, &c. Also, a miscellaneous lot of stoves and cooking utensils.

For catalogues apply at Storekeeper's office.

A deposit of twenty per cent. will be required from all purchasers.

EDWARD HOOKER,
Acting Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1866.

FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY of November next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, at public auction, near the ferry, the Revenue Steam Propeller "CUYAHOGA," full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

- Two oscillating engines, 36x32.
- Two horizontal tubular boilers.
- Composition screw 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
- Stores 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 LOTS ON AVENUE A, 1st-av., 101st-st. and 102d-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

AVENUE A—8 lots on west side Avenue A, comprising the entire front between 101st and 102d sts.

FIRST-AV.—3 lots on southeast corner of 1st-av. and 102d-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST-ST.—8 lots north side, 100 feet west Avenue A.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND-ST.—5 lots south side, 100 feet west Avenue A. Also 2 lots on south side, 100 feet east of 1st-av.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

200 VALUABLE LOTS IN JERSEY CITY AT AUCTION.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN B. COLES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the trustees of the estate of the late John B. Coles, Esq., about 200 beautiful building lots in the finest part of the Fifth Ward of Jersey City, situated on Hamilton-square, Jersey, Pavonia and other avenues and streets, within a few minutes' walk of Pavonia Ferry. Terms most favorable. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT MANSION HOUSE AND 56 LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, by order of the Executors of Adraince Van Brunt, deceased, 6 valuable building lots and elegant mansion house on 4th-av., 9th, 10th and 11th sts., Brooklyn. This sale offers rare inducements to capitalists or those seeking investment; is accessible to all the ferries by city railroad. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT PRIVATE residence, with stable, &c.; also 166 vacant lots, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, part of the Polhemus Estate.

JAMES COLE'S SONS will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the elegant mansion, house and grounds on 5th-av., between President and Carroll sts.; also vacant lots on 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs. and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Macomb and Firs sts. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 38 Portland-av., below Lafayette and DeKalb avs., Brooklyn, rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, pier-glass, carpets, oil-cloths, parlor heater, stove, mattresses, &c., &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and in connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any wa belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity. But FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO HOADLY, } Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29, 1866.

DRY GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, CHEMISES, WAISTS, CORSET-COVERS, CORSETS, &c., CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES, COATS, UNDER-DRESSES, HATS, CAPS, INFANT'S WARDROBES, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINS, WINCEYS, PLAIDS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, VIZ.: BROCATELLES, REPS, CHINTZES, GIMPS, LOOPS, BANDS, CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, SHADES, TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOAKINGS, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, CLOAK-VELVETS, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

RICH PARIS CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, &c. ALSO, A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES. SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Also, LOW-PRICED LACES and EMBROIDERIES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,

NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF NEW FALL STYLES, WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

TAPESTRY CARPETS AS LOW AS $1 75 PER YARD.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

FINE

BUGLE TRIMMINGS

FOR CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND BONNETS.

A splendid line new and extra rich goods in white and black.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES OF BONNET FRAMES.

RIBBONS at 10c., worth 30c.; at 26c., worth 62c.; at 50c., worth $1 25; at 75c., worth $1 50; and at $1, worth $2.

All of which are great BARGAINS.

ALL COLORS, ALL WIDTHS, ALL STYLES

VELVET RIBBONS.

BONNET VELVETS, ALL COLORS.

NEW STYLES DRESS TRIMMINGS.

GIMPS, FRINGES, BUTTONS.

STEEL TRIMMINGS.

NEW BONNET RIBBON, IN PLAIN RICH GOODS, RICH SATIN, RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE.

J. BLUXOME,

NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts.

RICH TAPESTRIES FOR CURTAINS AND FURNITURE.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!

But crowds of customers and cheap goods.

GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50.	FORMER PRICE,	$3 00.
BETTER QUALITY, 2 00.	FORMER PRICE,	4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS, 2 50.	FORMER PRICE,	4 50.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3.	FORMER PRICE,	5 00.

EXTRA ALL-WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

The decline in Blankets has been very great.

WHITE FLANNELS, 25c.,	FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 28c.,	FORMER PRICE, 40c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c.,	FORMER PRICE, 50c.

HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.

These flannels are just in from auction.

ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c., RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 22c.

On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On Alpacas and Merinoes from 20c. to 50c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

TAPESTRY TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED

by TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RICH DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 12,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
having purchased largely at the great peremptory auction sales of last week, the
RICHEST SILKS AND MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. Also,
SHAWLS,
the RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED, with the largest assortment of RICH MATERIALS for
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
in VELVET and ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS, of all colors.
Also, BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOTH at less than half price.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

Just received from auction the largest and cheapest stock ever offered in the City; cotton chains 50c., all wool 70c., superior 8s.@10s., Powerloom $1 60, and English Brussels $1 70 per yard; oil cloths, all widths drugets, rugs, mats, &c., &c.

$300,000 worth of parlor and bedroom furniture, large French mirrors, &c., &c. All goods warranted and sold cheaper than any house in the City for cash.

H. O. FARRELL,
Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner 8th-av.

CARPETS.

We have just received from auction 100 pieces of John Crossley's five-frame English-body Brussels, which we offer at the following remarkably low prices: $2 37½, $2 50 and $2 75, being from 25 to 33 per cent. below present market rates, at our new carpet store, corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

D. KELLY & CO.

P. S.—Our general assortment of Carpets, Druggets, Oil-Cloths, &c., will compare, for quality and prices, with any house in the City.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 789 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS,

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than downtown jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 789 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.

Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 344 CANAL-ST.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS,
BY THE CASE, BALE OR PAIR,
At WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

AN IMMENSE STOCK, COMPRISING every KIND to be found in the MARKET, and MANY DIRECT from the MILLS, and NOT to be FOUND ELSEWHERE.

In all sizes, from the SMALLEST CRADLE BLANKET to the LARGE 13-4 SIZE, and from $2 75 to $35 PER PAIR.

Many of which are offering AT LESS THAN AGENTS' PRICES.

Also, a GOOD ASSORTMENT OF HORSE BLANKETS from the COMMONEST to the FINEST.

MATTRESSES, BEDDING, COMFORTABLES, &c.

COLORED ALHAMBRA QUILTS, suitable for INSTITUTIONS' USE.

Also, MARSEILLES, ALLENDALE and MANCHESTER QUILTS.

FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS.

TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS and TOWELING, SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES, SHEETING, PILLOW-CASE LINEN and COTTON.

IRON FURNITURE:

IRON BEDSTEADS, suitable for FAMILY USE, and SOUTHERN and WESTERN TRADES, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, PIANO and STORE STOOLS.

WROUGHT-IRON BEDSTEADS for PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, on hand and made to order.

Just received:

1,000 LARGEST and BEST QUALITY of UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BLANKETS from the large sale in PHILADELPHIA on MONDAY.

WM. GARDNER, No. 344 Canal-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Cheapest Black and Colored Silk Bonnet Velvets offered these four years.

Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, every width and shade. Prices down.

New Willow, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers every morning.

Largest stock of French Flowers in this City, from auction, ready to-day.

Lines of Corded Silks, Gro d'Afrique, Bonnet Materials, Millinery Laces, Black Velvets, Real Laces, &c. All under regular prices.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Silk, Beaver, Plush, Velvet, Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets, in every fashionable shape. Cheapest in this City.

Bonnet Rooms up stairs.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Trimmings for Dresses and Cloaks, endless variety. Yankee Notions, cheap.

Skirts and Corsets.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Lines of Ladies' and Gents' cheap Linen Handkerchiefs.

Full assortment of our best Kid Gloves.

Bargains in Embroideries, Linen Sets, Collars and Cuffs.

Woolen Hoods, Sontags and Breakfast Shawls.

Bargains from auction.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

H. O. FARRELL'S, NOS. 267, 269, 271 35th-st., one door east corner 8th-av.—Carpets, carpets. Just received a choice selection of Crossley's celebrated Brussels carpets, newest styles imported; English Brussels, $1 70 per yard; choice 3-plys, $1 80; power-loom ingrains, $1 50; all wool ingrains, $1 25 to 70c.; cotton chains, 50c.; $300,000 worth parlor and bedroom furniture, manufactured on the premises and warranted. Small profits and quick sales at the largest warerooms in the State. 20,000 pair English Whitney blankets at a great sacrifice. Goods delivered free.

FANCY HOSIERY, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, new styles. Also English MERINO DRAWERS, VESTS, GAITERS, MITTENS, GLOVES, HOODS, SCARFS, &c., &c. PARIS KID GLOVES, first quality, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

NOW OPENING, 3,000 FINE

WAX DOLLS,

JUST IMPORTED FOR OUR

HOLIDAY TRADE.

ALSO, NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS, LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
our well-known brand,
the most popular Kid Glove in the City.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
WE ARE CLOSING
WE ARE CLOSING
WE ARE CLOSING

our Black Silks, English and French Merinoes, Alpacas, White Goods, Linens, Curtain Laces, Worsted Shawls, Worsted Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Gaiters, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Linen Hdkfs., &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES, to make room for our HOLIDAY GOODS.

To avoid the rush all through December, customers WILL DO WELL to make their purchases early.

R. H. MACY,
14th-street and 6th-avenue.
66 Fourteenth-street, between 5th and 6th avenues.
204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as lady's maid; understands hairdressing perfectly; is a good seamstress; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 852 Broadway, in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, &c.; would assist with the washing; has the very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations together to do up-stairs work, waiting, chamberwork, sewing or nursing; one has a new Wheeler & Wilson Machine, cased, which she would be willing to bring and use; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 164 West 29th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by an elderly, faithful, trustworthy nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant if required; is experienced in sickness; unquestionable City references given. Apply at No. 177 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of lady's maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, English, German, and other excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, City and country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN DEsires a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; will be found competent; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; will be willing and obliging; best of City reference given from last employer. Call at No. 352 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or lady's maid by a competent dressmaker and hair-dresser; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 126 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant; has no objections to do chamberwork; good reference. Call at or address No. 143 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; is a good hand at biscuit and bread; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 113¼ 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of embroidery; is a good operator on a machine; the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 86 Irving-place, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable Protestant woman; understands all kinds of fluting; would wish to go in a small private family. Call at No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do cooking and the coarse part of the washing; understands pastry and all kinds of desserts and soups; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 219 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; is a good cook; would assist with the washing; understands meats, baking of bread and pastry; good city reference; call for two days at No. 19 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, as chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference from her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 845 6th-av., near 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; can give good City references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and assist with the washing and ironing; can make good bread and biscuit; can give good references. Call at No. 177 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable middle-aged Scotch woman as housekeeper in a small family; can take charge of an invalid, either lady or gentleman; can be well recommended. No. 207 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation in a respectable family to cook and wash; prefers a steady place to the highest wages; reference. Call for two days at No. 99 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, who perfectly understands her business, and would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; also boning and larding; a private family preferred; best City references. Call for two days at No. 12 5th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE AND INTELLIGENT woman, accustomed to the care of young children and willing to be generally useful, to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 32 West 18th-st., after 3 P. M., all this week.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION in a respectable private family; is an excellent sewer; no objection to hotel or boarding-house; will go out by the day to work until suited permanently; reference. Call at No. 19 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant or grown children; no objection to light chamberwork or plain sewing; can give best of City reference. Call at No. 335 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and to wait on young ladies; understands dressmaking; or would do light chamberwork; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business, and is a good baker; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 215 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook in a hotel, restaurant or first-class boarding-house; understands marketing; is a good carver; City reference. Apply at No. 121 West 24th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable Protestant; is fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant, or bringing it up by hand; is a good sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 208 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD SEAMstress in a private family, or would take care of one grown child; has some knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best of City reference. Call from 10 till 2 at No. 479 6th-av., in fancy store, near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS young woman as first-class laundress or chambermaid and laundress, or assist with fine washing; best City reference; can flute and do up fine linens; city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class cook, or as cook and to assist in waiting; can do all kinds cooking, French, German, English, &c.; good City reference; City and country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; ONE who understands her business thoroughly; first-class baker of bread and pastry; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; best of reference. Apply at No. 89 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; can make all kinds of soups, game and pastry; excellent baker; best of reference. Call at No. 341 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS a situation in a private family; is capable of taking the whole charge of a laundry; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, also jellies and desserts, and also all kinds of made dishes; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 408 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands every branch of the department; has unexceptional City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL lately landed, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children and sew. Call for two days at No. 128 Eldridge-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl in a private family; understands all kinds of sewing, or would like to go out by the day. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as first-class cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 87 West 38th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as waitress and to assist in taking care of children. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 1 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble French woman, as first-class cook; best of City references. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or family washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 121 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, meats, game and pastry; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st., in the back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as cook and assist in washing and ironing. Call or address at No. 57 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman a situation as cook and laundress; will assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references. Call at No. 136½ West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 141 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid or waiter, or to assist in the washing; City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 215 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A good situation for an excellent nurse; one who can take the best care of a child from its birth. Apply at No. 60 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse; she is competent to take the entire charge of an infant, and has excellent recommendations. Can be seen at No. 110 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewing, or waitress in a private family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 310 1st-av., second floor front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and waiting. Inquire at No. 423 West 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS of respectability, who thoroughly understands her business; can do fluting; would not object going in the country. Apply at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; understands French and American cooking; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 142 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged lady as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Call or address at No. 57 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH young woman for chamberwork and washing; will assist in washing; city or country; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 108 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person as first-class laundress; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 95 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman as chambermaid; is competent; refers to her last place in the City, where she has lived five years. Apply at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of one child and sew; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 573 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 608 6th-av., near 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular chambermaid in a private family; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 348 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, &c; would assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 276 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing or fine washing. Can be seen at her residence, No. 171 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference. Call at 368 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress. Can be seen at No. 363 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, a situation as seamstress; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 18 Watts-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant person, a situation as first-class waitress. Apply at or address for three days No. 19 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWing by the week or month, or would go South with a lady as seamstress. Address S. A. F., Station F, 3d-av.

A GREAT NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT HOUSE.—Of female servants, Protestant and Catholic, German, English, Welsh, Scotch, American, &c., to suit all; also, good situations ready every day. No. 106 6th-av., near 8th-st. A lady in attendance. Call and see.

A LADY WISHES SOME LITERARY employment; reading manuscript or proof; translating from the French; or would give lessons to ladies whose education has been neglected, or read aloud to an invalid. Address Mrs. C. S. P., Post-office Box 6,697.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN WITH a W. W. machine of her own, would go out by the week or month; is experienced in all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would take a permanent situation. Address No. 316 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

A NUMBER OF WET NURSES WANT situations. Can be seen from 10 till 4 P. M. daily at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurses' Institute, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS DESIRES some gentlemen's or ladies' washing; all kinds of lace curtains bleached and done up; all kinds of French fluting. Apply at No. 163 East 4th-st., for two days.

A LADY WISHES TO GET COPYING to do at her own house. Address, stating terms, Mrs. MORTON, Williamsburgh Post-office.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WILL go out by the day. Call at or address No. 650 8th-av., between 38th and 39th-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call from 10 till 3 at No. 82 Leroy-st., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American woman to do general housework in a small family; best of references given. Call on or address Mr. TRAPP, No. 246 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid or child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 10th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a healthy young married woman with a fresh breast of milk, who has lost her own baby; in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 28 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR INFANT'S nurse, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes the entire charge of children, or wait on a lady; wages $10. Call at No. 193 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, AN ENGlish Protestant, a situation as first-class cook; apply or address for three days, No. 19 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; the best of City reference. Can be seen in the millinery store No. 270 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A DESIRABLE AND VERY respectable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and hostler, &c., or as a generally useful man about a gentleman's place; is thoroughly capable, very willing and of excellent principles; has the best of references and is desirous to please. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S., No. 7 Livingston-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who perfectly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; will make himself useful; would go to the country; will be well recommended. Address P. M., No. 108 West 28th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference from his last employer; no objections to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom in a private family, by a respectable American man; is a good driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; can give good City reference from his last employer. Call on or address J. P. WHITE, No. 116 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in a private family; is willing to make himself useful; no objections to the country; thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; he thoroughly understands the care of horses by long experience; well recommended from last place; no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with one child, on some gentleman's place, to take care of horses and cows and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address A. X., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY AND competent man as coachman; best City reference given in every particular. A note to M. L., or call at R. Campbell's saddlery, No 50 4th-av., will be promptly attended to. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, THORoughly experienced, a situation as coachman, light weight; good City references; no objection to the country. Address W. P., private stables No. 132 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SPANIARD, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; prefer private stable, with rooms over to lie in; can speak good English; knows the City well, and can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 62 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years' experience; best of City reference. Address E. T. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man who understands his business and has the best of City reference. Any commands left at Mr. McIntire's drug-store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway, for S. J., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable single Englishman as waiter and butler; not long in this country; has the best reference; willing to make himself useful; City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; a respectable, steady man; has the best of City reference; will be heard of for three days if not engaged. Address T. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly, and taking care of stock; best of reference given. Address E. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as first-class coachman; no objections to the country; will make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single man, Protestant; has the best of City reference. Address No. 313 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man; has City reference. Can be seen for two days, at McNichol's saddlery, 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 East 21st-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from his last employer. Address E. K., Box No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can have good City reference. Can be seen at No. 701 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., any time.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 28 years as waiter or any other occupation; has good reference. Inquire at No. 14 Mott-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman. Call, for two days, at No. 318 7th-av.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO LEARN Machinist Trade; address D. SULLIVAN, No. 18 Laight-st., City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE, 13 OR 14 years of age, to run errands, make fires, deliver books and make himself generally useful. Must write a fair hand and live with his parents. A boy preferred who lives above 14th-st. and on the west side of the City. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A STOCK and banking house a young man about 21 years of age, a good penman and reliable and quick at accounts to act as assistant bookkeeper; only those with best reference as to capacity and integrity need apply. Box No. 5,451 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 TO $250 A MONTH to sell the genuine common sense family Sewing-Machine; price only $20; fully warranted for 5 years. For particulars call or address H. H. REGISTER & CO., No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, ONE WHO perfectly understands dressmaking and hair-dressing, and who can bring excellent references from this City; no French or Germans need apply. Call in the morning at No. 47 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A young man to make himself generally useful; must write a fair hand, reside with his parents, and come well recommended. Address MERCHANDISE, Box No. 752 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT, HONEST GERman girls for down-stairs work and for chambermaid and nurse in an American family. Apply at No. 242 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Apply to A. SPENCE, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.—A FEW first-rate canvassers wanted to sell fine engravings and works of art. A liberal commission given. Apply to S. GENESE, Importer, No. 86 Nassau-st.

SALESMAN WANTED NOW OR JAN. 1 by a cloth-jobbing house. Parties who can influence trade in New-York or the Western States, address WOOLENS, Box No. 265 Post-office.

GIRLS, WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS, wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 136 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTIES SEEKING A SURE BUSINESS chance to go to any part of this continent or Europe with a small capital, are referred to the advertisement in to-day's *Herald*, of Lloyd's great map of North and South America, with the United States' portion of the continent colored in 4,000 counties, and printed on the reverse side. The right of Cuba, California, South America, Europe, Canada, and the Western States are for sale, or half interest; either will be disposed of. No map like this ever before made. Five hundred copies a day are being sold here, as will be shown.

J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—THREE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, for $500 each—Nos. 861, 863, 864. All parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, and any person giving such information to the undersigned as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

HENRY N. BEACH, Attorney, No. 33 Nassau-st.

$25 REWARD—FOR A SMALL RUSSETT-color sole leather trunk; supposed to have been lost off an Express wagon; probably marked J. W. B. or E. N. B. in white letters, and a tag tied on, marked E. N. Bunting, 241 Lexington Ave. Apply to F. A. TAYLOR, at Dodd's Express Office, foot of Cortland-st. No questions asked.

FOUND—ON SUNDAY, IN 14TH-ST., A BROOCH. The owner can have it by sending description to Post-office Box No. 3,640 and paying for this advertisement.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, Henry A. Gadsden......Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon......$100 | Lower Saloon......$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA......Nov. 21
TARIFA......Nov. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ENGLAND......SATURDAY......Nov. 17
ERIN......SATURDAY......Nov. 24
SCOTLAND......SATURDAY......Dec. 1

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 375 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE......DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE......LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, Dec. 31.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To London, Liverpool and Queenstown......$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown......35

Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

COLUMBIA sails......SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
BRITANNIA sails......SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails......SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

EDINBURGH......SATURDAY......Nov. 17
ETNA......WEDNESDAY......Nov. 21
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY......Nov. 24
CITY OF LIMERICK......WEDNESDAY......Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY......Dec. 1

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,

First Cabin......$90 | Steerage......$30
First Cabin to London.. 95 | Steerage to London......34
First Cabin to Paris... 105 | Steerage to Paris......40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. Berry, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Jan. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, Loveland, Commander, sails Nov 17.
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins, Commander, sails Nov. 24.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships

COLUMBIA, Slocum, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Adams, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
EAGLE, Greene, Commander, sails Nov. 28.

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY......Dec. 3 | MONDAY......Dec. 31

At Noon.

Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. The A 1 steamship GRANADA is now receiving cargo, and will sail from Pier No. 14 East River, as above. The elegant and popular steamer Quaker City will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 17. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MARMION, Capt. Hazard will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Captain E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st.

The GEN. MEADE will follow Nov. 24.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. Howes, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

Nov. 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. Jeff. Maury, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. Bradbury.

Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. Gray, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Jerry W. Smith, Commander, On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.

The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.

Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong..	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The favorite steamship MONEKA, Capt. Lebby, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.

For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. Dearborn, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamships HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 15. FLAMBEAU, Capt. Everson, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. Couch, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. King, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs.) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM NOV. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. Geo. B. Hull, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

EXTENSION TABLES ONLY,

RICH AND PLAIN.
WILLIAM HEERDT, MANUFACTURER,
NO. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds. WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 14,600 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

OSTEOPLASTIC, OR ARTIFICIAL BONE, for restoring decayed teeth to their original shape and soundness, without pain. Proprietor's rooms, No. 29 East 14th-st. Fourteen thousand testimonials.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1866.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from 1st January, 1867, to 30th June, 1868, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

CLASS NO. 1.

16,500 Yards of sky blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

6,500 Yards of dark blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

3,000 Yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

200 Yards scarlet cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

6,500 Yards sixth-fourths dark blue flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

19,000 Yards three-quarters dark blue flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

1,400 Gray blankets, all wool, to weigh 5 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

8,000 Pairs of woolen socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 6 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

6,500 Yards white linen for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

12,000 Yards white linen for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

17,000 Yards canton flannel for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

5,000 Yards cotton ticking for bed-sacks.

CLASS NO. 4.

1,200 Uniform caps, complete, except pompons.
1,800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
4,000 Fatigue caps with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool dyed.
1,600 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

600 Gross coat buttons (eagle.)
250 Gross jacket buttons (eagle.)
100 Gross vest buttons (eagle.)
1,000 Pairs yellow metal crescents and scale straps.
1,000 Sets epaulette bullion for privates.
20 Red worsted sashes.
7,000 Yards yellow binding.
2,000 Yards red cord.
25 Swords for Sergeants.
5 Swords for Musicians.
40 Drums (tenor) complete.
250 Batter drum-heads.
100 Snare drum-heads.
200 Drum cords.
75 sets drum snares.
50 Boxwood "B" fifes.
75 Pairs drum sticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

10,000 Pairs army bootees (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

800 Cartridge boxes with magazines.
1,500 Bayonet scabbards with frogs attached.
900 Percussion cap pouches.
800 Cartridge box belts.
1,000 Waist belts.
500 Waist plates.
50 Sword frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:

Watch coats.
Uniform coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Fatigue coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Woolen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Linen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Flannel shirts.
Linen shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel sacks.
Red and blue jackets for boys.
Bedsacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barrack, Washington, D.C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y. and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled; and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for supplies as above described be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. A. B., Guarantor.
E. F. C. D., Guarantor.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to Major WILLIAM B. SLACK, Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.

5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar at near the same strength as may be, to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons' capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, beans, sugar, vinegar and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour, beans, sugar, vinegar and soap, will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

TO ENGINEERS AND BOILER OWNERS.

THE ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

A certain means of removing scale from steam-boilers and keeping them clean.

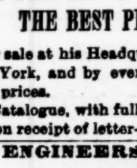
The Anti-Incrustator effects a very decided saving in fuel and greatly lessens the danger of boiler explosions.

This instrument works by the electricity generated in the steam chamber of the boiler, silently and without shock, and the first expense is the only one attending its use.

The New-York Anti-Incrustation Company are now prepared to equip steam-boilers with their Anti-Incrustator, and

GUARANTEE

it will remove scale or incrustation from boilers and keep them free from it. Every information given at the office, No. 73 William-street, first floor, back room.



HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

In general use by the U. S. Government. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 25 second-hand scales cheap. Repairing done.

FRANK E. HOWE,
LINDSAY L. HOWE,
No. 194 Broadway.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER.

20,000 feet superior White Pine, 1 inch, 1¼ inch, 1½ inch and 2 inch, for sale by O. N. LOOMIS, Binghamton, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, NO. 14 PINE-ST.

Auction sales of real estate, stocks, furniture, &c., made on favorable terms. Real estate bought and sold at private sale. Houses wanted.

WANTED

Several houses above 9th-st.; also, property in other parts of the City.

ALBERT HAMILTON, 137 Broadway.

Money to loan.—Houses for sale.—See printed list. Wanted—Four adjoining lots, central, above 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tilled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE REPLETE with all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., and ten acres of land, within fifty minutes of City by frequent communications; brick house, built in best manner; brick stable and carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, and all necessary outbuildings; every variety of choicest fruit trees; on the east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark. Apply to GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A plot of land situate about a quarter of a mile from Central Bridge, formerly McComb's Dam, Westchester County, and close to the Central-avenue, now being worked, running from the Central Park to Yonkers, containing nearly three acres. The plot is very eligibly situated in a rapidly-improving neighborhood, and with a continually-increasing value. For further particulars inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 12 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 196 ACRES, healthy location, 21 miles from New-York; good house, with lawn well shaded, productive orchard and variety of fruits; a brook crosses part of the farm; excellent barn and outbuildings; land of superior quality; is a desirable farm, having a choice of markets at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF AN ESTATE, the fine residence on the south side of President-street (No. 168,) near Clinton-street, Brooklyn, 38 feet wide, thoroughly built by days' work; needs only an examination to be appreciated; open during day for inspection; lot 50x100 feet; two extra lots if wanted; neighborhood excellent. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW Philadelphia brick houses, near Fulton-av.; three-stories, basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements; brick furnace in cellar, two washstands, two water-closets; bath, wash trays, &c., sewer connection, &c.; price $8,500 each. Inquire of J. KIRBY, Gates-av., near Washington-av., possession immediately.

FOR SALE—NEAR WALL-ST. FERRY, BROOKLYN, furnished or unfurnished, the neat modern-built three-story brick house No. 242 Hicks-st.; contains all improvements; is in perfect order and pleasant neighborhood; a desirable house for a small family; possession to suit purchaser. For price, terms, &c., apply on premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Modern built house, containing twelve rooms, with heater, range and water; about 13 city lots, filled with the choicest fruits of all kinds; barn and stable; but 40 minutes' ride from the City, via Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from depot. Address WM. D. S. LEWIS, Tremont, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City. House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, 45 ACRES, ALL good land, good buildings, plenty of fruit, $6,000; 100 acres good land, good buildings, plenty of fruit, stock and crop; only $9,500; 30 acres superior, $6,500. J. S. FERGUSON, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 24.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-stone house, suitable for a small or moderate-sized family, with mirrors, parlor furniture, carpets; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 134 Lexington-av., from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

A LARGE, FINE, ITALIAN-STYLE residence and outbuildings; fine shade and lawns; fruit in abundance; 35 or 75 acres excellent land; desirably located; one hour from 26th-st.; Westchester County; for sale low. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND IN Orange Valley, near the station, with farmhouse and a fine brook of water, for sale at $500 per acre; also a beautiful building lot in Llewellyn Park. L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

NINE VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE—Near Central Park, on south side of 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., midway of the block. Apply at Sixth-av. Railroad depot.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY NOVA SCO-tia-stone house, No. 8 East 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A HANDSOME and well-situated fancy goods store, with or without stock, at reasonable terms. Apply to B., fancy goods, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 97TH, 98th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 119th, 120th sts., and on 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th avs. Apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st., 12 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, brown-stone front; good store on first floor; on one of the up-town avenues. Apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER property, a large three-story brick building situated near Canal-st.; steam engine and boiler on the premises. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS, WITH HOUSE, 130 feet from 3d-av., in 81st-st., south side. Inquire of EVANS, between 61st and 62d sts., 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE completely furnished, on 19th-st., near 4th-av. Price $30,000. Address Box No. 3,017 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROSPECT PARK.—Wanted to purchase, lots in the vicinity of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Call or address WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH CAR-riage-house, stable, barn and five acres of garden and lawn, near railroad station at Summit, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. Apply at No. 16 Park-place, Newark, or at No. 33 Nassau-st., Room No. 8, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS English basement house, 28 feet wide, in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house and furniture elegant; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A LIGHT room on Canal-st., near Broadway. Rent reasonable and power unexceptionable. T. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FOUR-story English-basement house in West 39th-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent, $250 per month. R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 100 PRINCE-st., between Mercer and Greene sts; lot 29x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADI-son-av., near the Square, from Sept. 1 to April 25. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

NO. 170 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST., handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with bathrooms adjoining, for gentlemen only, without board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ST. CROIX, W. I.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BRADY has the pleasure of announcing to her friends and those who wish to spend a Winter in a delightful climate, that she will continue to take boarders at her commodious house, at Bassin, at very reasonable rates.

BOARDING.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED suite of two large rooms on second floor, with superior board, in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can apply, with references, to present occupant, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 33.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom, adjoining, on second floor, front. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAM-ily for a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse; location above 23d-st.; terms to be moderate. Address, stating terms, Box No. 265 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room to let to gentleman and wife; also pleasant single room with good board; terms reasonable. No. 180 East 10th-st.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS TO LET with board to single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; location good. No. 67 East 31st-st., convenient to cars and stages.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room to let, to gentleman and wife; also two single rooms with good board; reference required. No. 180 East 10th-st.

WANTED—APARTMENTS WITH BOARD FOR four persons, between Washington-square and 25th-st.; state terms, which must be moderate. Address Box No. 922 Post-office.

A FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED room, with breakfast and tea, in a private house, No. 1 Abingdon-square.

AT NO. 34 BOND-STREET—LARGE, NEW-ly, first-class and handsomely furnished rooms, with private table. Best City reference given.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DESIRABLE BOARD MAY BE OB-TAINED in a private family, 30 miles from the City, on New-Haven Railroad; house large and comfortably warmed; references required. Address A. B., Box No. 186 New-York Post-office.

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WESTMINSTER HOTEL, CORNER IR-ving-place and 16th-st., New-York, and in close proximity to all the prominent places of public amusement. This new and magnificent hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Parties can be served *a Table d' Hote* or *Restaurant a la Carte.* In all its appointments, modern improvements and conveniences, and in the sumptuousness and elegance of its furniture, it is not surpassed by any other hotel. The style and comforts of the restaurant and the *cuisine* are equal to any in the City. French, German and Italian spoken.

ROBERTS & PALMER, Proprietors.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bug. $6 to $12. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI—TO-MORROW NIGHT.

French Theatre......Director, J. Grau

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS.

Ristori's Ticket Office, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering's.

WEDNESDAY, (20th Subscription Night,) Nov. 14, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI for the last time in Scribe and Legouvé's tragedy, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. FRIDAY, Marengo's celebrated tragedy, PIA DE TOLOMEI. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, doors open at 12½, last RISTORI Matinee, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. RISTORI'S only EVENING OF RECITATIONS, at STEINWAY'S NEW HALL, next week, TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RISTORI.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15, Sixth and Last Subscription. Mme. RISTORI in her great role of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. Ticket Office, Brooklyn Academy, and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER......DIRECTOR

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE

Long Strike

WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS, NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.

Secure your seats between 9 and 4 at the box office.

SATURDAY—THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.

To Matinée, 50 and 25 cents to all parts of the Theatre.

WINTER GARDEN.

WM. STUART......Manager

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

She will appear on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, in C. W. Tayleure's original dramatization of

EAST LYNNE,

EAST LYNNE,

(specially adapted for Mrs. Bowers.)

Lady Isabel } MRS. D. P. BOWERS
Mme. Vine }
Sir Francis Levison......MR. J. C. McCOLLOM

Messrs. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, Duff, Duell, Hinton, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Boniface, Miss Andrews and others IN THE CAST.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

ORCHESTRA, EIGHTY PERFORMERS.

Conductor......CARL BERGMANN

FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

ORCHESTRAL PIECES—"Symphony No. 2"—Schumann; "Nächtlicher Zug"—Liszt; and Overture, "Columbus"—Bristow.

SOLO PERFORMERS—Miss Natalie Seelig, soprano, and Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, Piano.

EXTRA TICKETS for sale at the usual places. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 3, SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at TEN O'CLOCK A. M. Admittance fifty cents. L. SPIER, Secretary.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

FOR THE WEEK,

Drama of THE BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY.

Drama of ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Revival of G. L. Fox's comic pantomime, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL, WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL EFFECTS.

Clown, G. L. Fox. Pantaloon, C. K. Fox.

Supported by the full pantomime troupe.

TWO PIECES BY THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

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AT THE

DERBY GALLERY,

NO. 625 BROADWAY.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

LAST GRAND CONCERTS OF THE BATEMAN TROUPE,

prior to their departure for the principal Eastern and Western cities.

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, will be given the ONLY CONCERT THIS SEASON that can be given in that city. On WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., the LAST GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL of the Bateman Troupe. The programme for each concert will be of the most choice description, and

MADAME PAREPA,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI

and all the great artists will appear for the last time during the present season.

On the 23d inst., the entire Troupe, in conjunction with the HANDEL AND HADYN SOCIETY, will give Rossini's STABAT MATER, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and also in the same city a Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, 24th inst.

The Troupe open in New-Haven on the 26th, and, after a brief tour through the New-England States, proceed West to fulfill engagements in all the chief cities.

Seats may be secured at the Brooklyn Academy and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, for either concert.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES, AT IRVING HALL.

"Miss Jones' Wedding. No Cards."
(An Oil Story, in verse.)
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1866.
"Miss Briggs. (Strong-Minded.) Her Courtship."
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1866.
"The Gentleman from England."
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1866.

Tickets, with reserved and unreserved seats, can be had of Messrs. Root & Anthony, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Macoy & Hewig, No. 112 Broadway; Tremaines, (late Waters,) No. 481 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Jones, (late Crowens,) No. 843 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Irving Hall; for unreserved seats only, at all other music and book stores.

Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock; entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT, NOV. 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

on which occasion the following resident talent will appear.

Miss KATE McDONALD......Soprano
Mr. J. N. PATTISON......Pianist
Mr. HEINDE......Flute Soloist
Mr. G. W. COLBY......Pianist
Mr. THEO. THOMAS......Conductor

and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, in a brilliant NEW PROGRAMME.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.

"THE MYSTERY." "THE MYSTERY."

TUESDAY, Nov. 13, sixty-second performance of M. HARTZ, when he will introduce for the first time a perfectly new feat, "THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY," "THE WONDERFUL PHENOMENON" OF THE "HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR," the most startling illusion ever witnessed.

THE BASKET TRICK, GROWTH OF FLOWERS, And other Miracles Every Night.

Pianist—A. Segdwick, who will also perform on the Concertina. Tickets 50c. Reserved chairs $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

HENRY VINCENT,
The English Reformer,
Will lecture on
THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT
at the
COOPER INSTITUTE
ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

For sale at LIBRARY, Astor-place, No. 39 Liberty-st., and No. 72 West 34th-st.

FREE LECTURE AT CLINTON HALL, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 8 P. M., on "The French Language, its Importance, and How to Speak it Fluently in Three Months," by Dr. H. CARLOS, Linguist and Professor of Literature. Ladies and gentlemen interested in the subject are invited to attend, and will be taught *seance tenante* (while there) half of the French language. Classes formed on the 1st and 15th of each month at No. 13 West 26th-st.

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LADIES' SADDLE HORSE

For sale. A handsome bay horse, fifteen hands high; a fine pacer and canterer, perfectly gentle and has been used for ladies' and children's riding and driving. Sold only in consequence of the owner leaving the City. Inquire at No. 203 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS old, 15½ hands, long mane and tail, and perfect. Also a beautiful long-tailed gray, warranted to trot in three minutes, and perfect. Can be seen, until sold, at private stable, No. 10 West 18th-st., before 12 M.

IMPORTED THOROUGHBRED SADDLE mare for sale, 15¾ hands, dark sorrel, 7 years old, very handsome; pedigree given; very valuable for breeding. Second stable in the alley, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED.—A FEW HORSES TAKEN TO board for the Winter in the country on a gentleman's place, as the hay and root crops must be fed on the premises; good grooms, ground floors, &c. Apply at No. 897 Broadway.

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A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.

We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Hudson.

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MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

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THE ONLY PLACE IN AMERICA where can be found in association

A MUSEUM containing over 200,000 curiosities,

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of the most splendid living specimens of natural history, and

A DRAMATIC COMPANY unsurpassed in Drama, Spectacles, &c.

THIS SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT,

Open from sunrise until 10 P. M., affords an opportunity for

LADIES, FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

to enjoy an ENTIRE DAY OF DELIGHTFUL RECREATION.

At all hours may be seen the

LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

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LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever exhibited, consisting of GIRAFFES, DWARF ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, PANTHERS, ZEBRA, IBEX, PERFORMING MULES, OSTRICH, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.

To afford ample room for the display of this

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,

FIVE NEW AND SPACIOUS SALOONS,
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ONE HUNDRED CAGES.

Notwithstanding the immense expense attending this GREAT COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION, there will be

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Adapted to DIVERT THE YOUTHFUL IMAGINATION, leave SALUTARY IMPRESSIONS UPON THE MEMORY, and to MINISTER TO AN UPRIGHT MORAL JUDGMENT.

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The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited, JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS, measures 3 feet 2 inches across the shoulders, and 6 feet 3 inches around the waist. He is very intelligent, active and pleasing.

MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.

GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH.

THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.

NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY. 125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.

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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

AN AGED NADIR, HIGH IN AUTHORITY in the Court of Ahmet Pasha, extended many kindnesses to me during my sojourn in Egypt, among others, that of procuring the attendance of the Court Hakim, or Physician, during my serious illness. This old man (conceiving a great affection for me) invited me to accompany him upon a visit to the village of Kossier. I gladly accepted. While crossing the Desert of Kossier, and during a halt at the Well of Egheiba, this venerable Hakim, deep in the mysteries of Oriental science, informed me that the very singular plant which I had noticed growing in places over the oases, was an infallible remedy for that most harassing of all diseases, known in our country as the Piles. "Never," said he, "have I known it to fail to effect a permanent cure of that troublesome disease, of whatever form." Having been afflicted with the most aggravated type of this complaint for more than fifteen years, I immediately gathered a quantity of the plant, which, under his direction, I carefully prepared, and, to my unspeakable joy, found immediate relief from its application, and from that time to the present day have never felt any of its symptoms.

I am growing old now; my friends by hundreds have been cured of this disease, in all its stages and every form, without money and without price, and it is at their earnest solicitation, and my desire to do good, that I now place it before the public. I have yet a considerable quantity of the plant remaining from the large amount I brought with me, and to those who will send me two dollars, sufficient to defray the expenses of this advertisement and the preparation of the herb, I will return an adequate quantity to effect a permanent cure.

To prevent bad men making use of this for purposes of speculation, I would inform all who are afflicted that this plant can only be obtained in this country by direct application to me.

THOMAS L. CASTLETON, No. 131 Amity-st., New-York.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RES-TELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREAT-ment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel.* Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. KING, NO. 126 9TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, cures all female diseases, consumption, paralysis and rheumatism when all others fail. Consultation free. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Cure guaranteed.

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A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

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THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

A Compromise Effected and a Three Weeks' Trial Reduced to One Day—The Executors of the Will make no Opposition, and let the Contestants have it all their own way—The Jury Render a Verdict that Mme. Jumel, at the Time of the Execution of the Will, was of Unsound Mind—A Lucky Thing for Mr. Nelson Chace—The Delusions of the Deceased.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM, PART I.—NOV. 12.

Before Judge J. F. Barnard.

Nelson Chace vs. Rev. J. Howard Smith et al.—The long-talked-of "Jumel Will Case," which, after several postponements, was set down positively for to-day in this Court, was called promptly at 10 o'clock, and the parties on both sides announced themselves "ready." Plaintiff was represented by CHARLES O'CONOR, AARON VANDERPOEL and MARTIN & SMITH as counsel, and the defendants by E. W. STOUGHTON, H. L. CLINTON, Ex-Surrogate BRADFORD and others. It had been rumored for several days past that a sort of compromise had been effected between the contestant of the will and the executors, which would materially simplify the case and shorten the trial; and this proved to be so. What the terms of this compromise are were not distinctly brought to light during the trial, and neither party appear to be anxious to give the particulars of what is nobody's business but their own. From what could be ascertained, however, it appears that the executors, distrusting their ability to maintain the validity of the will before a jury, accepted the offer of Mr. CHACE to pay out of the proceeds of Mme. JUMEL's property all the specific bequests of the will, consisting of $70,000 to the Church of the Intercession at Carmansville, besides a lot of land on which to erect a building; $5,000 to the pastor, Rev. J. HOWARD SMITH; $1,000 each, more or less, to some half a dozen charitable institutions, besides all the expenses of the suit thus far, they relinquishing their claim to the residuary portion of the estate in which, by the terms of the will, they were to share equally in proportion to the amount of the severe bequests. This "residuary" portion of the estate comprises three-fourths or more of the whole property; so that in reality it was equivalent to giving up the entire contest. Half a loaf, however, or even a tenth of a loaf, is better than no bread, and they will probably get as much as the eccentric Mme. JUMEL in her sound mind ever intended to bestow upon religious or charitable institutions. The remainder of the estate, comprising probably a quarter of a million dollars, will therefore go to the contestant NELSON CHACE, who, as appeared from the evidence, has purchased for the petty sum of $30,000 all the right, title and interest of the other heirs. So that Mr. CHACE has made a decided hit.

No difficulty was found in empaneling a jury, only one man having made up his mind on the subject, and after the jury was sworn Mr. O'CONOR opened the case in behalf of the contestant, briefly stating the object of the suit, and rehearsing the leading points in the life of the testator, Mme. JUMEL. He said she was of humble origin, being the daughter of a common sailor, of Newport, R. I. In her youth she came to this City with her sister, during the beginning of this century, where both of them were married—the former to M. JUMEL, and the latter to a Mr. JONES. The four children of Mrs. JONES were the heirs-at-law, and were among the plaintiffs in this action. Mme. JUMEL herself, the counsel said, never had any children, but she adopted one of the children of her sister, who subsequently married NELSON CHACE, the other plaintiff in this action. The greatest affection for the children of her sister and of Mrs. CHACE was always manifested by Mme. JUMEL up to the year 1859. In the winter of 1854 and 1855 the decline of her mental powers commenced. She had just returned from France where a marriage was contracted between one of her nieces, a daughter of Mrs. CHACE, and a Mr. PERRY, of good family; and in a letter to this family she announced her intention to bequeath the whole of her property to her sister's children. After 1855 she became a monomaniac on the subject of her apprehended assassination, and organized what she called a "legion" for her protection. Her best friends and relatives, Mr. CHACE among the rest, she believed were engaged in a conspiracy to poison her. She was afflicted with a variety of delusions, among which was one that she had the power of miraculous cure by the laying-on of hands, &c. While she was in this condition of mental delusion, amounting to complete insanity, the will now in question was made. The will gives, first, 16 lots of land to build a church on, and $70,000 for building the church and parsonage. The pastor of the church was JOHN HOWARD SMITH, who also received a legacy of $5,000. Mrs. PERRY, her niece, was left nearly the income of $10,000, the principal to go to her heirs at her death, in case she left any. Various other bequests were made to divers charitable societies, all of which were to receive their *pro rata* share of the residue of the estate after the bequests were paid. Mr. CHACE and the other plaintiffs in this action were willing and had offered to pay these various bequests, including the $5,000 to Mr. SMITH, but the defendants, in case the will was maintained, would have their share of the residue, excluding the lawful heirs from all participation in the property.

Effingham Warner Walgrove sworn—Am a counsellor at law; was acquainted with Hon. Wm. Inglis, of this City; was an attorney occupying the same office with him; he died in May, 1853; I knew Madame Jumel quite well; she had a will made at Judge Inglis' office for her; she furnished the memoranda for the will; I found the memoranda among the papers of Judge Inglis, attached to a draft of the will; [exhibits the memoranda and the draft;] I have no doubt Madame Jumel executed the will of which this is a draft.

No cross-examination.

Paul F. Fuller sworn—[Counsel put into the hands of witness letters from Mme. Jumel dated at Paris in 1854, and at Washington Heights in 1855]—Am acquainted with the French language, and am accustomed to translate French into English; those papers were translated and sworn to by myself, and are correct translations of the originals.

No cross-examination.

Nelson Chace, sworn—Am one of the plaintiffs in this action; was acquainted with Mme. Jumel for many years; became acquainted with her in 1831, at Otsego, and subsequently married her daughter, and lived in her family thirty-four years; Mons. Jumel, her husband, died in May, 1832; am familiar with all of Mme. Jumel's property; her property in New York, all except some lots on the Seventh-avenue, was Mr. Jumel's property; my wife died on the 5th May, 1843; I married her in January, 1832; two of my children, Eliza and William, are living; Mrs. Maria Jones was the mother of my wife; she was born in 1801 or 1802; a more strong affection never existed between two human beings than between my wife and Mme. Jumel; on her death Mme. Jumel took to her bed and remained there a week; after my wife's death Mme. Jumel took my children into her family and nurtured them like a mother until my daughter got married, and until she became infirm and insane; Mme. Jumel went to Europe in 1853, taking with her my children, and returning when my daughter married Mr. Perry in France; while traveling abroad she bore the name of Eliza B. Burr, having formerly been married to Aaron Burr.

Counsel here read a letter from Mme. Jumel to the father of Mrs. Perry, the man who married her niece, dated Paris, May, 1854. In this letter she states that her property is worth about ten million francs, and that she could assure to her niece five million francs.

Witness was shown a letter from Mme. Jumel to himself, dated at Nice, in Italy, which he said he recognized as the one received by him from its author. The letter states Mme. Jumel's intention to go to Rome; that she will be under the necessity of spending large amounts of money for his daughter, in purchasing court dresses, *et cetera*, and asking for a letter of credit to the Rothschilds for $2,000. She also relates her narrow escape from shipwreck, and evinces a very friendly tone throughout toward Mr. Chace and his family. The letters exhibited to the witness Foster were also read, and exhibited the most tender affection on the part of Mme. Jumel toward her niece, who at that time had been married to Paul Perry, and was living in Boston. One of the letters is written to her niece's husband, exhorting him to take good care of his wife, and prophesying all sorts of happiness from the union. Another, written to Mr. Perry's father, congratulates him and herself on the auspicious union of their children. Another letter from Mad. Jumel to Mrs. Chace, when she was a school girl, dated in 1817, exhibits all the affection of a mother for her child.

Witness continued—After Mme. Jumel's return from France, in 1854, I noticed a remarkable change in her demeanor; she got up a company, which she called her "legion," numbering about twenty boys, and dressed them in fantastic uniform, and marched them about the house like a military company; my son William, about 14 years of age, was the commander of the company; I had a uniform, but never wore it; guards were stationed at night, alarms were given, and the whole "garrison" was frequently aroused in the night, and a general disturbance created; while at the dinner-table in Saratoga, in the Summer of 1855, I noticed a shock to Mme. Jumel, and she put her hand to her head and complained of pain and of seeing things floating before her vision; while returning with her to the City in the cars, she sprang from my side in the car and ran up to a party of strangers, and, putting her mouth to their ears, gave a fearful shriek; after we got home she still labored under this same mental excitement; she accused my son of having unscrewed a wardrobe so that it might fall and kill her; she finally insisted that he should leave the house; when he left she placed a black patch on the face of a picture of my son which she had ordered painted in Rome; my son frequently called to see her after that, and was treated kindly by her; she even set him up in business after that, but always insisted that he intended to kill her; she often charged myself and daughter and others with an intent to poison her by putting drugs in her tea and her food; I frequently had to eat or drink the food first in order to convince her that there was no foundation for her suspicions; there was not the shadow of foundation for these charges; there never was a person treated more kindly and affectionately than she was by all of my family; she also for three or four years previous to her death charged three or four of her neighbors of the highest respectability with robbing her; among her other delusions she imagined she had been in Heaven, and described the wonderful sights she had seen there; she also engaged men to dig and blast rocks to recover treasure which she said had been secreted in the earth by wealthy citizens during the American Revolution, after Gen. Washington took possession of New-York; she claimed that she had repeatedly cured diseases by the laying on of hands, and was a victim to various other delusions; in my judgment she was not at any time during the year 1863 of sound mind; she took enormous quantities of sweet oil for years, being under the delusion that this was a sovereign remedy for all her ills, including the effects of the poison which she imagined was given her.

No cross-examination.

Smith Barker sworn—Am a counsellor at law; knew Madame Jumel; prepared a will for her in 1846. [Exhibits the draft.] This is the draft that I made in accordance with her instructions.

No cross-examination.

John J. Crane, sworn: Am a physician in this City; attended Mme. Jumel from June, 1860, until the time of her death; the first time I called on her she was suffering from eating strawberries; she said she had eaten twelve baskets but that she usually ate twenty-four baskets, but she said she had taken a tumbler full of sweet oil and that would cure her; the next day I called, and she did not recollect that I had been there before; she often expressed to me her power of curing disease by the laying on of hands; she frequently spoke about the conspiracy that was organized to kill her, and mentioned that the wardrobe had been so placed as to fall on and crush her; her mind, in my judgment, was much impaired by age and disease; Dr. Clark and myself consulted together regarding her condition and both of us concluded that no will she might make would stand; she was undoubtedly of unsound mind; she suffered from gastric derangement and from disease of the kidneys.

No cross-examination.

Alonzo Clark sworn: I visited Mme. Jumel in company with Dr. Crane, as consulting physician, in March 20, 1863; she was in feeble health, suffering from gastric disturbance and disease of the kidneys; she talked at random, and labored under various forms of hallucination; she was perpetually under the influence of some delusion; her reasoning was good enough from her premises, but her premises were generally false; Dr. Crane spoke to me of her desire to make a will, and I stated to him that, in my judgment, she was not capable of performing such an act.

No cross-examination.

Counsel here read the will of Madam Jumel, made in July, 1851, when she is claimed to have been in sound mind, in which, after several small bequests to various individual friends and charitable institutions, she bequeaths the bulk of her property, in trust, for the wife of Mr. Chace, and after her death to be distributed equally between the children of Mrs. Chace and the children of her sister, Mrs. Jones. The will appoints Francis E. Berge and Charles O'Conor as executors.

Nelson Chace, recalled—Mrs. Jones mentioned in the will just read, was the sister of Madam Jumel; the other persons mentioned (naming them) were children of Mrs. Jones and other relations.

Eliza Jumel Perry, sworn—Am the wife of Paul R. Perry; was a niece and adopted daughter of Mme. Jumel; my mother was the wife of Mr. Chace; I was born in Mme. Jumel's house, and lived with her till I was married; I remember the last season she was at Saratoga, in the Summer of 1859; after my return from France, in 1854, I noticed a great change in Mme. Jumel's mental capacity; when she returned from her last visit to Saratoga she showed symptoms of insanity; she accused us all of attempting to poison her; she said I carried arsenic in my pocket to put in her tea; after making these charges she would treat me with the greatest affection, and say how much she loved me; yet she continued to recur to these charges up to the time of her death.

No cross-examination.

Paul R. Perry, sworn—[Witness shown two letters from Mme. Jumel, dated Paris, 1854.] These letters were received by my father while the marriage negotiations between myself and Mme. Jumel's niece were going on. No cross-examination.

Wm. G. Chace sworn: Am the son of Nelson Chace; was brought up by Mme. Jumel; ceased to live with her in 1859, when I was compelled to leave the house on account of her charging me with attempting to assassinate her; previous to that time she was very affectionate toward me; I was her favorite; one night she came down stairs while I was sitting at the supper table, and accused me of unscrewing the wardrobe so that it would fall on her; she was in a furious passion about it; I attempted to reason with her, but to no purpose; after I left the house she invited me frequently to call on her, and always treated me with great kindness until the time come for me to leave, when she would renew the charge that I attempted to kill her; I considered her entirely out of her mind.

No cross-examination.

Benj. Sneller sworn: I lived with Mme. Jumel three years from 1857; in 1859 she charged myself and William Chace with taking the cover off the wardrobe so it would fall and kill her; there was no truth at all in the charge; she directed me to dig for gold on the premises while I lived with her; I didn't find any gold. [Laughter in Court.]

No cross-examination.

Eliza J. Frankell, sworn—Mme. Jumel was my aunt; Wm. and Maria Jones were my father and mother; I knew Mme. Jumel from the time I was 5 years of age; I was born in 1808; my father died in 1849, and my mother in 1850; up to the death of my father and mother there was always a friendly intercourse between Mme. Jumel and our family; there never was any dispute about the relationship; Mme. Jumel sent my sister and youngest brother and myself to Connecticut to school; my oldest brother was sent to Paris by her for his education; before she went to Paris the last time I was with her at Saratoga and was introduced by her as her niece; my grandfather, John Bowen, was a seafaring-man, living in Rhode Island, and was knocked overboard from a vessel and drowned; his wife—my grandmother—married again and went to North Carolina, where she died; Mme. Jumel never had any children; my mother had four children, two boys and one girl beside myself; Mrs. Chace was the daughter of my mother by another man to whom, I suppose, she was married.

No cross-examination.

Stephen Jumel Jones sworn: Am a brother of the last witness; my brother-in-law, Mr. Maddock, died in 1864; [paper shown to witness;] this paper is in Mr. Maddock's hand writing; [this is the paper found by the witness Walgrove, among Judge Inglis' papers, attached to a draft of Mme. Jumel's will, made by him;] the parties named in this paper are the true names of the heirs of Mme. Jumel.

No cross-examination.

Mr. O'Conor here read a conveyance of recent date from the heirs-at-law of Mme. Jumel, in which, in consideration of $30,000, they relinquish to Nelson Chace all their right and interest in the property of Mme. Jumel.

Wm. C. Wetmore, sworn: Mme. Jumel was a client of mine from 1826 to the time of her death; I saw her at Saratoga on her last visit there; she spoke to me then about making her will; subsequently saw her frequently at her house on Washington Heights, when she spoke about making her will, and asked me to select some of the suitable institutions to which she ought to give a portion of her property; she said she did not want to give anything to religious societies, but to institutions of charity; in 1860 I had a long talk with her about her will, but could not get out of her what she wished to do with her property; she was continually talking about her life in France, her driving a coach and four on the Boulevards, her acquaintance with the Duchess de Berry and others, and I could not pin her mind down to the subject of the will, and gave it up; since 1857 I did not consider her capable of executing a will, and I always wrote down whatever she wished at the moment with regard to the disposition of her property, knowing very well that it could never be confirmed as her will; my object, as a friend of the family, was to keep control of the old lady, lest, if I refused to do as she wished, she might go to some other lawyer, who, not knowing her as well as I did, would permit her to do worse with her property.

No cross-examination.

The plaintiffs here rested their case.

THE DEFENCE.

Without any opening address to the jury, the defence called as the first witness

John M. Holland, who testified that he was one of the witnesses to the last will of Mme. Jumel; I have looked over the copy of my deposition in this case, made before I went to Europe last Summer, and it is correct. Counsel here, by permission of the Court and by consent of the defence, read the deposition as to the testimony of witness. He states that in April, 1863, he went to the residence of Mme. Jumel, on Washington Heights, in company with Rev. J. Howard Smith and Mr. Butler; that he was requested to go there by Mr. Smith, who said that Mme. Jumel was going to make her will; that on arriving there considerable conversation took place between Mme. Jumel and Mr. Smith relative to the will; and that after Mr. Smith had read a portion of the latter part of the will, he asked her if that was her will as she wished it, and if she wished to sign it; that she said "Yes," and then affixed her signature, and that witness then signed the paper as a witness; that he did not discover on that occasion any evidence of the insanity of Mme. Jumel, though he thought her conversation was not as serious as was proper for a person in her condition engaged in making her last will.

No cross-examination.

Rev. John Howard Smith sworn: I am a defendant in this cause; first went to Carmansville in the Spring of 1854 as the rector of the Church of the Intercession there; Mme. Jumel owned a pew in the church at that time; in 1859 I found her pew occupied by another party; I did not see Mme. Jumel from 1859 till 1862; at that time she sent for me and I went; she told me she had been sick and should not probably live long, and wished me to dispose of her property; she said she wished to give something for building a church, and asked me if $100,000 would be enough; she also said she wished to bequeath me a legacy, and desired to will her property to charitable individuals and societies; I told her I should decline any personal legacy, and also declined until I had time to fully consider the matter to advise her in any way with reference to her will; she afterwards sent for me again, when she asked me to bring her a lawyer to make her will, which I declined to do, as I did not wish to be mixed up in the matter; subsequently I saw her again, when I told her I would withdraw my opposition to her leaving me a personal legacy; this was after I had consulted Rev. Dr. Tyng, and had also spoken to Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Bradford; [witness shows a paper;] that is a copy of a letter I sent to Mme. Jumel; [the letter contained a list of charitable societies which Mme. Jumel wished witness to make out for her as being worthy of her bounty;] three of the institutions named in my letter were provided for in her will and six were left out; beyond what is contained in that letter I never suggested anything with regard to her will; I did not see her again till 1863; she told me when I next saw her that her lawyer wished her to make a disposition of her property that was not agreeable to her; she requested me to ask her old lawyer, Mr. Wetmore, to come and see her, which I did; Mr. Wetmore, with an old gentleman, went there while I was there and went up stairs where Mme. Jumel was; I did not see Mme. Jumel while he was there; I did not know the contents of the will that Mr. Wetmore had drawn; afterward she told me that she wished to sign the will but that the "old man," meaning Mr. Wetmore, wrote such a bad hand that she couldn't read it; she asked me to read it for her, which I did; when I came to the bequest of $20,000, the interest of which was to be paid to Nelson Chace, she said that must be put down to $10,000; she made the same remark relative to a similar bequest to Mrs. Perry; when I came to the bequest to myself it read $500; she immediately said that she told him to put it down $5,000; I asked her if I should change it to $5,000, and she said yes; after reading the will through I told her I had one request to make, and that was that she would not cut down the bequest to Mrs. Perry; she said she must do it, as Mrs. Perry was vain and frivolous, and would spend it foolishly; finally, after considerable urging, she consented to split the difference and put it down at $15,000; a new copy of the will was then made, at her request, and no change in the will was made from that time till the will was executed; no person took hold of Mme. Jumel's hand or guided her in any way on the occasion of executing the will; I had never heard any suggestion of the incompetency of Mme. Jumel at that time to make a will; I had never seen anything to indicate such incompetency, and had I supposed her in any way incompetent I would have scorned to have had anything to do with it; I believe her now to have been fully competent; at the time of the execution of the will I supposed that Mr. Chace and Mrs. Perry were both interested in the residuary clause, and never heard to the contrary until after Mme Jumel's death.

No cross-examination.

Counsel here read the deposition of a Mr. Seaman who was present when the will was drawn by Mr. Wetmore, but his recollection of what occurred was very indefinite, and the deposition was of little importance.

Counsel then read the will, which is the subject of contest, the contents of which have already been published.

Rev. J. Howard Smith, recalled by the plaintiff and examined by Mr. O'Conor—I did not mean to say that Mme. Jumel's competency continued up to her death; what time her incompetency commenced I could not say; I considered her able to transact her business and know her own purposes up to a very short time before her death, and as proof of this I will state that not three weeks before her death Mr. Chace called on me to request me to induce Mme. Jumel to change her will.

John P. Butler, sworn, for plaintiffs—Am one of the subscribing witnesses; the will was not read to Mme. Jumel at the time I was there to witness it; I was there probably an hour and a half; don't think the word "will" was mentioned while I was there; Mr. Smith called her attention to the paper two or three times while she was talking with me; he would say, "Madam, we had better have this paper signed;" I finally said, "Madam, if there is going to be anything done, I want it done, for I want to go about my business;" the paper was then executed; I had known Mme. Jumel intimately for about fourteen years; at the time the will was executed I do not think she was of sound mind; she was very flighty; she was a very eccentric woman.

The evidence for both sides closed here, and, by consent of counsel, the case was submitted to the Court without argument on either side.

Judge BARNARD briefly charged the Jury, telling them that the simple and only question for them to determine was whether Mme. JUMEL at the time of the execution of the will was of sound mind. On this question the only evidence adduced was in favor of the plaintiffs, who were seeking to break the will. That evidence consisted of the testimony of the relatives and intimate friends of the deceased, and of skillful and accomplished physicians. It was for the Jury to determine whether on this evidence the will in question could be considered the act of a person of sound mind, such as would legally qualify her for the execution of such an instrument.

After an absence of five minutes, the Jury returned with a verdict for the plaintiffs, that Mme. JUMEL was of unsound mind at the time of the execution of the will.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Trial Trip of the Madawaska.

The United States fast sloop-of-war *Madawaska* is now making her Government trial trip. She carries 17 guns, is 275 feet long, and 2,135 tons burden, new measurement. She was built at the Navy-yard, and launched in the Summer of 1865. The result of this trip is looked forward to with a great deal of anxiety, as there has been considerable controversy as to her success or failure. The engines are Capt. ERICSSON's, and the boilers are ISHERWOOD's. Her engines have had several preliminary tests by Capt. ERICSSON, and they have worked well. This is the last test of the seaworthiness of the craft. She left port last Friday morning, and will return to port after a sea voyage about the beginning of next week. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, F. A. Roe; Acting Master, R. Summers; Acting Ensigns, A. P. Bashford, C. Boyer, A. Adler, G. V. Mead; Mates, F. A. Beattie, E. Culbert, G. E. Plander, W. S. Baldwin, N. B. Walker; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, J. B. Ackley; Postmaster, W. G. Marcy; First Assistant-Engineer, G. P. Hunt; Second Assistant-Engineers, N. Ross, E. A. Magee, William J. Reid, Wm. A. Dripps, Albert Morley, C. C. Lewis; Third Assistant-Engineers, A. Crawford, J. H. Diamond, W. B. Bayley; First Lieut. Marines, W. J. Squires; Boatswain, J. T. Choate.

THE NAVY-YARD.

A large number of vessels lay in the stream, and four unfinished craft lay on the stocks. About 2,600 men are employed about the yard, and this force is being reduced constantly. Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL is still the Commandant; Capt. A. M. PENNOCK is Executive Officer, and Com. JAS. E. JANETT Commander of the yard. The *Kalamazoo* will be the next vessel launched, which will be about six weeks hence. She is an iron-clad monitor, 4 guns and 2,127 tons burden. The *Mosholu*, second class, screw, 13 guns, 1,448 tons, will be launched soon after. The *Ontario* and *Java*, of 21 guns each, are in *statu quo*; nothing is being done upon them. The gunboats *Penobscot* and *Unadilla*, 5 guns each, will be ready to sail for the East India squadron Dec. 1. The *James Adger*, 1,500 tons, was sold yesterday to her original owners, Messrs. ADGER & RICHARDS, at private sale. Previous to her purchase in 1861 she was in the Charleston trade. The old receiving-ship *North Carolina* is turned over into an ordnance-ship and the *Vermont* takes her place. The following vessels at the Navy-yard are getting repaired, laying up or waiting for orders: *Algonquin, Dumbarton, Eutaw, Gettysburgh, Huron, Iroquois, Iasco, Idaho, Mattabessett, Massasoit, Maria, Massachusetts, Narragansett, Oneida, Pawtuxet, Pampero, Peoria, Pontiac, Portsmouth, Pequot, Penobscot, Purveyor, Puritan*, (monitor), *Quinnebaug, Roanoke, Spuyten Duyvil, Sonoma, Sebago, Saratoga, Tallahoma, Tioga, Unadilla, Wyalusing, Wampanoag.* In commission—*Don.* At New-York—*Neshaminy.* The *Dunderberg* will soon make her second trial trip; she lays at WEBB's yard, foot of Thirteenth-street. The *Susquehanna*, 14 guns, side-wheel, sailed Sunday morning for Mexico, carrying on board United States Minister CAMPBELL and Gen. SHERMAN.

AMERICAN SQUADRONS.

These are the following squadrons abroad: European, under the command of Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough; Asiatic, under Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell; South Pacific, under Rear-Admiral Jno. A. Dahlgren; North Pacific, under Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher; South Atlantic, under Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon; North Atlantic, under Rear-Admiral Jas. S. Palmer. These are, besides special squadrons and vessels, on special duty. Vessels on the active list number about 90, all told.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH RIVER.

One Steam-Tug Blown into Fragments and Another Seriously Damaged—Narrow Escape of the Crews—Only Two Men Injured.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning an explosion took place at Pier No. 52 N. R., near the foot of West Tenth-street, resulting in the utter destruction of one steam-tug and causing also considerable damage to another. It appears that the tug *Knickerbocker*, owned by DONNER, INGERSOLL & Co., was lying abreast of the pier, in about six fathoms of water, preparing for work. The captain and crew, with the solitary exception of one deck hand, named CHARLES DRAKE, were on board the steam-tug *Wilson D. Reed*, lying alongside the *Knickerbocker*, when suddenly the boiler of the latter vessel exploded, and tore out the entire upper works of the tug, causing also such serious damage to her hull that she sank to the bottom of the river in less than two minutes. DRAKE, the deck-hand, was struck by a fragment of the wreck on the forehead and hurled into the river. He was soon after rescued and conveyed to the nearest drug-store, where his wound was dressed, and he returned home. His injuries are not of a dangerous character.

The force of the explosion was very great, for, besides causing the complete destruction of the *Knickerbocker*, the concussion made by the expansion of the steam contained in the exploded boiler caused the demolition of the upper works of the adjoining tug, creating a scene of great confusion. JOHN SPORREL, steward of the *Wilson D. Reed*, was slightly injured by a piece of the falling wreck. The engineer of the *Knickerbocker* stated to our reporter that he had twenty-five pounds of steam on at the time, and he could not give any reason for the accident. The escape of those employed on board the two tugs was a most remarkable one, and it is fortunate that the disaster did not prove a fatal one. A piece of the boiler came down with great force on the deck of the barge *Union*, lying some distance from the scene, and broke through into the cabin of the barge, narrowly missing the occupants, who were seated round the table.

An investigation will be held by the proper authorities. The scene of the disaster attracted a large crowd of spectators during the day, the deck being strewed with a collection of articles and pieces of the wreck.

Base Ball.

THE DYSPEPTICS VS. THE RHEUMATICS.

These are the names which denominate the artists of this City and the engravers thereof. The organizations are composed of gentlemen connected with our illustrated newspapers, as well as those comic monstrosities which are at this time abounding. They came to the conclusion that a day of outdoor sport would assist their muscle, and that they could thereafter curve a better line and chisel the furrows with more accuracy; consequently they went to the Red House yesterday to test their relative merits. The hewers of wood got decidedly the best of it. The light-fingered men of the pencil being left entirely in the shade.

On the first innings the "Rheumatics" won by nearly double the score of their adversaries. On the second, however, the "Dyspeptics" changed their base and drew on the blocks that the engravers had piled up, to such an extent, that when the game ended they stood 41 for the engravers and 26 for the artists. The game, we understand, is to be played again, if the weather will permit.

There were large numbers of well-known newspaper men present to witness the game. Messrs. BELLEW, MULLEN and GULICK distinguished themselves as pitcher, stop and fielder.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sixty-first Anniversary—Address of Dr. Samuel T. Hubbard—The Collation—Mayor Hoffman's Speech.

Saturday being the sixty-first anniversary of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, over a hundred members of that body met in the hall of the College of Surgeons. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, a resolution of thanks to the retiring President of the Society was warmly applauded.

Dr. FINNELL returned thanks for this manifestation of their good wishes, and said that he was happy to say that the condition of the Society had materially improved, no better evidence of which could be offered than the fact that during the past year they had added to their list the names of some forty new members. He did not wish to detain the gentlemen by any extended remarks, and again repeating his thanks he would conclude by asking for his successor the same kind feeling and attention, which had always been given him in his position as their President. He would now introduce to the Society their President for the coming year, Dr. SAMUEL T. HUBBARD.

DR. HUBBARD'S ADDRESS.

Dr. HUBBARD addressed the Society as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Members of the Medical Society of the County of New-York: While I acknowledge with gratitude the honorable distinction you have conferred upon me in electing me to preside over your deliberations during the ensuing year, I beg leave to assure you that I accept this station and enter upon its duties with great diffidence; the more so as I trace back its history and observe the long list of eminent men who have filled the position the speaker is now called to occupy. It has been thought fit and proper that the chief entertainment of this, the sixty-first anniversary, should partake more of the character of a social reunion of the members of this time-honored Society and the profession, than in hearing a lengthy address. Consequently I shall not detain this large and intelligent audience of my medical brethren with any remarks I have to make but a few moments. A few words relating to the formation of the Society, some of the causes of its want of success, and what is expected of its future, will comprise what I have to say on this occasion. At a meeting of physicians and surgeons of the City and County of New-York, convened in the City Hall, on the first Tuesday of July, 1806, for the purpose of organizing this Society according to an act of the Legislature passed the 4th day of April, 1806, entitled an act to incorporate Medical Societies for the purpose of regulating the Practice of Physic and Surgery in this State, there were present (here follows the names of one hundred and two physicians and surgeons pursuing their professions in this county.) Among those names are to be found many bright ornaments of our profession, whose zeal in promoting the best interests of this Society, and whose contributions to medical science will ever be remembered. At that meeting, the necessary preliminary steps having been taken, the members proceeded to corporate this Society by electing Dr. NICHOLAS ROMAINE, President; Dr. JAS. TILLARY, Vice-President; Dr. EDWARD MILLER, Secretary, and Dr. VALENTINE SEAMAN, Treasurer. Many of the signers of the roll of that meeting became distinguished by their eminence—among whom I may mention as conspicuous the names of Romaine, Tillary, Hosack, Wright, Post, Edward Miller, Mitchell, McNeven, R. S. Kissam and Valentine Seaman Hammersly, a kinsman and preceptor of our late distinguished associate, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, who was admitted as a member of the society at the first quarterly meeting held on the 6th of October, 1866, being the first elected after its organization. The first anniversary meeting of this society was held on the 7th of July, 1806, seven days subsequent to the meeting for its organization. At that meeting it was resolved, that all physicians and surgeons resident in the County of Kings, or the County of Richmond, on the 1st day of July, 1806, and authorized by law on that day and before to practice in their several professions, be declared *ipso et de jure* original members of this corporation, provided no medical societies be incorporated in those counties; showing that the physicians of New-York at that time were careful to look after the interest of their neighbors across the river and down the bay. This city then contained about one hundred thousand inhabitants, and Brooklyn was a respectable village in size. The lifetime of two generations has elapsed since the formation of this society, and all of its original members have passed away, with the exception of one, Dr. BENJAMIN R. ROBSON, still an honored associate, and for many years its Treasurer. The importance of dividing the society into sections or committees, as they were then called, was taken into consideration, and at an extra meeting held on the 20th of October, 1806, a preamble and resolution were adopted authorizing the President to appoint Committees of such members severally as he should judge expedient, whose attention should be directed to the following objects, viz.: Natural history, anatomy and surgery, midwifery, chemistry, botany, materia medica, institutes and practice of medicine, professional information. I infer that these Committees were to report from time to time on papers read before the Society, and such scientific improvements as were taking place in their several departments. A very commendable measure, and one which our excellent Committee on Medical Intelligence as far as may be resembles. At this time the only Medical School in this State was that connected with Columbia College, and the then young, vigorous and ambitious Medical Society of the County, in order to increase the facilities for medical education, saw fit at a meeting of the Society held on the 19th of February, 1807, to resolve "That the Society apply by memorial to the Honorable the Legislature of the State to incorporate this Society into a College of Physicians and Surgeons." On the 3d of March following the memorial was presented, and a charter was granted under the patronage of the Regents of the University. The charter enacted that all persons who were at that time members of the Medical Society, and all physicians then resident in the County of New-York and authorized by law to practice medicine, should be trustees of the new College; and on the 5th of May, 1807, they proceeded to elect the proper officers—the Regents of the University appointing the Professors. This relation between the Medical Society and the College continued till 1811, when it was dissolved. Thus it appears that the germ of one of the oldest Medical Colleges in the country had its origin in the Medical Society of the County of New-York—the honored *alma mater* of many of its members—an institution which has been an honor to the State, and the means of largely diffusing medical instruction throughout our country. The separation of the College from the Medical Society gave rise to two contending parties in the profession, the merits of which controversy it is not necessary here to enter into, but seeds of discord seem to have been sown among the physicians of New-York which affected very materially at the time the best interests of this Society. This state of feeling has for a long time ceased to exist, and for many years this Society has been indebted to the Faculty of the College for the free use of its hall. Another source of injury to the Society consisted in its inability to discipline a member for gross immoral or unprofessional conduct. This could only be done by the Society bringing a charge against a member, and the case tried before a court of judges, and if found guilty, the offending member could be expelled by a vote of the Society. In consequence of this state of things the Society soon had among its members irregular practitioners and advertising doctors, without the direct power to dispose of them. For many years past, and until quite recently, the condition of the Society had become such that it held its annual meetings only to elect officers, calling no meetings during the year, or, if called, a quorum was seldom obtained, and on several occasions the officers of the Society were continued in office from year to year, the Society failing to elect at its annual meeting for the want of a quorum, and the Society was for several years unrepresented in the State Medical Society, no delegate having been elected. Six years ago, some members feeling the importance of keeping up the organization, and in response to an appeal from the State Medical Society, complaining that the City of New-York was not represented, made an effort to rejuvenate this Society. At the following annual meeting, Dr. BULKLEY read, as his inaugural address, an elaborate paper setting forth the importance of keeping up the organization, and also showing that the law of the State recognises no medical man as a legal practitioner of medicine and surgery who was not a member of the Medical Society of the County in which he resided. This paper was printed and distributed among the profession, and its effect was most salutary, as was soon observed by the monthly meetings being well attended, and a valuable paper usually read. In the Summer of 1865, Dr. OLIVER WHITE, Ex-President of the Society, addressed a communication to the County Medical Society, to induce the Society to petition the Legislature of the State that the laws then existing, which required that the disciplining a member of a County Medical Society in this State should be done only through the Courts, be repealed. The proposition was based on the ground that it was unjust and derogatory to us as a profession to be obliged to ask the legal profession whether we might discipline a member in our medical societies. It was also declared to be both just and proper that, as a profession, we should be permitted to become the custodians of our own honor, and the conservators of our own morals. The County Society approved the proposition. A Committee was appointed, Dr. WHITE being Chairman, to draft a memorial to the Legislature, and submit it to the Comitia Minora for their consideration. It was approved and recommended to the Society to adopt it, and transmit it to the Legislature through the State Medical Society. A memorial of similar import was also presented to the State Society from the Erie County Medical Society. This County Society being prompted to action in the matter by a knowledge of what our Society was doing, and also by an expelled member from their Society who had appealed to the courts—being reinstated in his membership. These memorials met with favor in the State Society, and were given in charge of a committee to present to the Legislature, where, after much delay, and after encountering the opposition of the irregulars, the law of last Winter was enacted. Such alteration in our by-laws as were necessary to enable us to avail ourselves of the powers conferred upon co-societies were adopted by this Society at its last meeting. A most excellent feature in our new law gives a disciplined member or an aggrieved applicant for membership the right of appeal to the State Medical Society. It will not only protect the individual from hasty and inconsiderate action on the part of the county medical societies, (and is so far conservative,) but will at the same time give additional dignity to the State Medical Society, and impart an interest and importance to its proceedings that will more and more attract the attention of the profession throughout the State. I congratulate this Society in thus being placed in a condition that allows it to regulate its own affairs, the effect of which, if wisely directed, will contribute greatly to its prosperity. This is the parent society, from which other institutions of a similar character, throughout the State, have emanated, and, from its relative position and advantages, much is expected, and justly, too. We occupy the largest city in the United States—a city distinguished by the rapidity of its growth, for the intelligence and enterprise of its inhabitants, its numerous literary and benevolent institutions, its flourishing medical schools, its large hospitals, its numerous dispensaries and infirmaries, which make it second to none in the country for the study of disease in all its phases; and the time is not far distant when the medical student of the Old World will seek the New to enlarge his stock of medical knowledge. Seeing, then, that the physicians of this metropolis possess more than ordinary opportunities for observation and improvement, the inference is unavoidable that from them more will be required, and is justly demanded by those less favorably situated. Therefore, it is hoped our large delegation to the State Medical Society, three times larger than that from any other county in the State, will make itself most favorably heard at its coming session. I thank you, gentlemen, for the attention you have given to these few remarks, and ask your earnest coöperation in our efforts to enhance the best interests of this society. [Applause.]

After the reading of the President's address the following gentlemen, invited guests, were introduced to the Society: Dr. Hutchinson, President Medical Society of the State of New-York; Dr. Conkling, Delegate Kings County; Dr. Breese, President Kings County Society; Dr. Curry, President Weschester Society; Dr. Edgar, President Richmond County Society; Dr. Richardson, of the same; Drs. Butler and Shelbach, of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*; Dr. Underhill.

THE COLLATION.

The Society then adjourned, and, forming in procession, went to the Twenty-third-street Hall, where a collation was set out.

The hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion with flags, banners, baskets and wreaths of flowers. Behind the chair, on a draped pedestal, the bust of WASHINGTON was placed, and on either side rich gilt vases of artificial flowers. About 270 gentlemen were present. The Chairman having called the meeting to order, introduced the Mayor of the City, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, who was warmly received, and bowed his thanks for the honor. The Chairman then announced that he knew of no good reason why the good things before them should not receive immediate attention; whereupon, at the risk of the horrors that wait on late meals, the work began.

RECIPE FOR A LIGHT SUPPER INDORSED BY 270 PHYSICIANS AND THE MAYOR.

The following is the bill of fare, which, upon such authority as that of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, may be accepted as an admirable recipe for a *light supper*:

Oysters, fried; boned turkey, with gelée; chicken salad, French style; beef tongue, smoked, garnished; boiled Westphalen ham; Philadelphia chicken; tame ducks and geese, roast; corned beef, American style; lobster salad; sandwiches; plain celery; merengue of apple, a la Parisienne; vanilla and strawberry ice cream; white and claret wine punch; fruits; coffee.

When the above programme was gone through the President announced that now the hour had arrived for a feast more spiritual than that which had passed away before them, and he had great pleasure in calling to inaugurate that intellectual feast a gentleman present among them who was not a doctor and yet he was a doctor—one who had been born under a lucky star, and who they were proud to claim as the son of a physician—JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of the City of New-York.

SPEECH OF MAYOR HOFFMAN.

Mayor HOFFMAN said that he appreciated the honor done him and the compliment about the star. He anticipated that the shower set down for after midnight was about to take place before it, if doctors would only show that they could speak as well as they could eat. He was the son of a doctor, and came very nearly being a doctor himself. He wouldn't say how near, lest he should alarm the public even with the thought of the narrow escape they had. As evidence of the faith that was in him and of its orthodox character he would say that he has lately had some need of doctors, and has sought their advice. He was advised by some of his friends to try the homœpathic system, but he preferred clinging to the faith of his fathers. [Laughter.] He had been making a great many speeches lately, and he was sorry to say to very little purpose, (laughter,) but he attributed all his ill luck in the recent election to the fact that the doctors were against him. [Cries of "Oh no!"] Oh, yes, it really was so, for he was expected to subscribe to every *pathie* that was proposed to him by Boards of Health, Police Commissioners, Fire Departments, Boards of Excise, and so forth, and failing to do so, lost the suffrage of their practioners. [Great laughter.] He knew they were not anxious for a long speech, even if he were able to give it, which he was not, he could therefore only ask leave to remain a little longer that he might get his share of the meteoric shower which was sure to fall around him if gentlemen would only discover their own orillancy. [Laughter.] He hoped however that if there there were any gentlemen present officially connected with the Fire Department, that they would allow their little shower to pass by without sounding any alarm, as he doubted the possibility, at this late hour, of giving proper entertainment to all the admirers that an alarm would bring forth. [Laughter.] He also trusted that his good peaceful fellow-citizens of New-York would not receive to-night, above all others, the visit of an epidemic. What would become of New-York in such an event, with all her doctors dining out, was too melancholy to contemplate; and lest such a catastrophe should be set on foot, or in any way contributed to, by his prolonging his speech, he would respectfully take his leave. [Great cheering and laughter.] When the fun had subsided following the racy little speech of the Mayor, a gentleman with a pleasing voice sung "The Flag that waved for ninety years." Speeches were then made by the President, Dr. HUBBARD, Dr. HUTCHINS, of Brooklyn, and others, the pleasant reunion terminating about midnight with the parting chorus, "Auld Lang Syne."

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES.—There will be a trial of fire engines at Yonkers, N. Y., on Thanksgiving-day. A massive silver trumpet will be presented to the successful contestant by Capt. CHARLES H. SMITH, of the above place. It is expected to be a great day among the firemen, as nearly every company in Westchester County will participate in the affair.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet. OATS—Sales 30,000 bushels State at 69c.@70c. CORN quiet. Sales of 26,000 bushels State two-rowed BARLEY at $1 12. PASSED FULTONVILLE—22 loads Barley, 21 loads Corn, 19 loads Wheat, 12 loads Oats, 8 loads Flour, 4 loads Rye. SHIPPED BY TOWS ON SATURDAY AND TO-DAY—Wheat, 111,000 bushels; Corn, 76,000 bushels; Oats, 112,000 bushels; Barley, 260,000 bushels; Rye, 30,000 bushels; Feed, 193 tons.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR quiet and easier, No. 1 Spring $11 75 @12; Amber Winter, $13 50@$13 75; White Winter Western and Canada, $14 50@$16. WHEAT—Dull; sales 13,000 bushels Port Washington Club on private terms; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring nominal at about $2 20. CORN—15,000 bushels sold at $1 13@$1 17. OATS quiet, and held at 60c. for No. 2 Chicago. BARLEY quiet; Canada offered at $1 10, without takers; RYE—Sales 8,000 bushels at $1 20. PEAS quiet. PORK, $28. LARD, 15½c.@16c. WHISKY nominal at $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer; to New-York—Wheat 19c., Corn 15c., carriers asking 20c. on Wheat and 17c. on Corn at the close. Receipts for the past 48 hours—19,959 bbls. Flour, 170,539 bushels Wheat, 94,649 bushels Corn, 146,992 bushels Oats, 79,845 bushels Barley, 18,991 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—646 bbls. Flour, 152,300 bushels Wheat, 147,870 bushels Corn, 80,446 bushels Oats, 47,400 bushels Barley, 71,900 bushels Rye. There are afloat on canal, destined for tide water, including shipments from Buffalo for the fourteen days ending Nov. 12, and from Oswego for nine days ending Nov. 10—28,224 bbls. Flour, 1,220,462 bushels Wheat, 937,750 bushels Corn, 519,890 bushels Oats, 1,000,973 bushels Barley, 318,568 bushels Rye. In store here to-day: 261,000 bushels Wheat, 223,228 bushels Corn, 98,547 bushels Oats, 39,638 bushels Barley, 55,223 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm at an advance of 4c.@6c., closing at $2 04@$2 04½ for No. 1, and $1 84 for No. 2. CORN advanced 1c., closing firm at 89½c. for No. 1, and 85c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 42c. for No. 1, and 39½c.@41c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES unchanged. MESS PORK $1 higher, closing firm at $24 @$24 50. HOGS active and advanced 20c.@25c.; sales at $6 50@$7 12½ for common to choice. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 340 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 141,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 12.

Wheat advanced 2c.@5c.; sales at $2 07 for No. 1, and $1 92 for No. 2. CORN declined 3c. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 171,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR 25c.@50c. lower; sales, 12,000 bbls. at $11 75@$12 for No. 1 Spring, $13 50 for Red Winter, $14 50 for White, $15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and easier; sales 4,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago opened at $2 25. CORN scarce and quiet. BARLEY quiet; sales 9,000 bushels up-lake at 96c. in bond, and 3,000 bushels do., $1 17 free. RYE lower; sales 20,000 bushels Canada, at $1 03 in bond, and 15,000 bushels do. on private terms. PEAS dull; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada, $1 30, in bond. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; to New-York—Flour 60c., Wheat and Peas 15c., Corn 12½c., Barley 12c., Rye 13½c.; to Albany—Wheat and Peas 13c., Corn 10½c., Barley, 10c., Rye 11½c. LAKE IMPORTS—158,992 bushels Wheat, 40,800 bushels Barley, 23,000 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—1,760 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 91,000 bushels Barley, 7,800 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Peas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 12.

COTTON lower at 31½c.@32c. FLOUR lower and unsettled; choice Fall Superfine, $10 25; Single Extra, $10 20@$11 50; Double Extra, $12@$14 50. WHEAT lower and irregular. Millers standing off. Spring, $2 07@$2 15; Prime Fall, $2 65; Choice, $2 70@$2 80. CORN heavy, at 75c.@80c. for new, 95c.@$1 for old. OATS easier, at 47c.@50c. PORK, $30. New BACON lower, Clear Sides, 16½c.@17c.; Rib Sides, 15c.; new sugar cured Hams, 22c. LARD, 17c. for choice keg. WHISKY heavy at $2 33.

TOLEDO, Monday, Nov. 12.

In FLOUR there is nothing doing. WHEAT quiet and a shade lower; new Amber Michigan, $2 78. CORN opened a shade better, but closed dull and 1½c. lower, at 96c.@98c. for No. 1 Mixed. OATS 1c. lower, at 45c. LAKE FREIGHTS lower; 8¾c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS the past week 24,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 127,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats, 39,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS same time, 17,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye.

Cotton Markets.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Nov. 12.

COTTON flat; sales 150 bales Strict Middling 34c.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Nov. 12.

COTTON depressed; sales 300 bales Middlings 33½c. @34c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

COTTON more active. There is a decline of 2c. from the highest rates last quoted. Sales 535 bales Middlings 34c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 12.

CATTLE—Beeves in fair demand. Prices unchanged. Receipts, 2,600. Sales at 16c.@16½c. for extra; 17c. for choice; fair to good, 14c.@15c. SHEEP advanced; sales 16,000 at $5 50@$6 25. HOGS—Sales 3,100 at 11c.@12c. net.

[Advertisement.]

"Unequaled among the preparations of American chemists"—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLORIMEL FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—*True Flag, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

THE WINTER HAT.—The majority of gentlemen evince a praiseworthy particularity in the selection of their hats; hence the popularity of KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where the finest fabrics manufactured in the country are always to be found. KNOX's Winter style is peculiarly elegant, and is unquestionably the favorite hat issued this season.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Australasian	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Nov. 17	New-York	Havre.
Edinburg	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 17	New-York	Bremen.
Borussia	Nov. 17	New-York	Hamburg.
FOR AMERICA.			
City of New-York	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 3	Bremen	New-York.
Ville de Paris	Nov. 8	Havre	New-York.
Asia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, per steamship *Australasian*, close to-morrow at 8:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Manhattan, for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz.—Mr. D. L. Lane, United States Consul at Vera Cruz; Mr. Ottenbourg, United States Consul at the City of Mexico, with wife, five children and servant; Dr. Bohmslaurk, Dr. Alexander Besse, A. Kauffmann, Ignacio Garcia, John H. Prime, Antonio Keffelin, Carl Bastelo, Wm. Wiseman, Marcos de Severra, Mr. Stuckle, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Requella, Jean Hidalgo, H. Hatch, Wm. J. Wooster, Francis M. Hatch, Joseph H. Baron, Asiatice Ricardo, Gabriel Estrado, Eligio Navarra, Pascual Inquen, Lorenzo Aldango, Jose Fania, Adolfo Meyer, Archibald Young, Charles Pritchard, James Walker, Theodore Numberg, Maria Moglia, Rosa Moglia, Maria Cruces, Carolina Perazo, Catalina Perazo, Rosa Demartini and infant, Domingo Mortinez, Platoni Antonio, Calamanda Bettina, Maze Pascuale, Nincenzi Guisippi, Antonio Leraci, Juan Bala Moreti, Guiseppi Isola, Luigi Oaranaro, Antonia Cardella, Lorenzo Cardella, Santina Arata, Octaviana Isola, Carolina Isola, Jacobo Betzky, Juam Pumozotto, Catalina Cardella, Rosa Cararra, Roca Crucilia, Mathew Engels, wife and son, Antonio Galetti, John W. Toohey, Francisco Lochum, George Frank, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 12—In steamship New-York, from Bremen—Mr. and Mrs. Garlichs, T. F. Pupke and family, Mrs. Steinway, Dr. J. D. Mombert and family, C. W. Spohler, Jr., August Eggers, Miss Mary Jasper, Mrs. Wilkening, Mr. and Mrs. T. Reimer, C. F. Buddeke and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. Zeckie, G. T. Elmenhorst, J. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Musquita, C. A. Almeida, Wm. Jewett, G. W. Braymann, Mr. and Mrs. Margedanb and family, W. Zinke, Theodore Schiich, Miss Minna Salter, S. Fadichs, Mrs. Vogel and family, Wm. Habersahm, Otto Walter, John Eppenheimer, Miss C. Leibgeh, A. Thurness, F. Steffen, Miss Auguste and Adelheid Sieveke, Simon Klein, Miss Elise Haller, Miss E. Schuberth, Miss Dina Wolf, S. Houseman, B. Herzfelder, Edward Marx, J. George Starch, Miss Fanny Hokenheimer, Misses Anna and Marianna Wolfing, Udo von Kummer, Mrs. G. Kinne, Miss Sophia Fetzer, Mrs. A. Schlumberger and son, Mrs. Sophie Doctor and son, Miss R. Heckelmacher, Miss Susanna Weber, Miss Jette Maier, Mrs. M. Rottermich and son, Peter Crow, C. Dielmann and daughter, Miss C. Haller, Nathan Hess, John Donner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jacob and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fricke and family, Mr. and Mrs. Max Heimerdinger and family, Simon Coppenhagen, Franz Geissler, Miss C. Hertlein, Miss Charlotte Kaufmann, G. Dilger, Leon de Cron, Martin Wittenberg, Michael Pfeiffer, John Hengstler, George Bree, Joseph Chaperon, T. Windt and 489 in the steerage.

Nov. 12—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—J. C. Kohlsaat, wife, 3 children and servant, F. Konig, wife, 5 children and 2 servants, Maria Cramer, M. Witich, Albert Samson, Anna, Cornelia and Amanda Samson, Robert Gems and child, S. W. Williams and wife, Henriette Blum, Leopold Bar and wife, H. Moore, wife, 3 children and servant, C. Bauch, wife and child, June Kustermann, Julius Seamaier, Gustav Stahmer, C. Koffmann, J. Klunder, Katharine Lugubel, August Lich and wife, Charles Gunst, G. Nachmann, Jacob Decker, W. Gestner, G. Wayland, C. Kometz, Julius Fajans, Ulrich Bayer and wife, Alwine Gehle, A. Bentrott, Wm. Grebe and child, August Oottheil, G. Marose, Geo. Dietz, Wm. Reimers and wife, Betty Wiekede, Albert Fahrenbach, and 624 in the steerage.

In steamship Morning Star, from New-Orleans—T. E. Deidrick, A. Nicotra, A. E. Nicotra, Mrs. A. Nicotra and son, T. Friner, wife and boy, W. Sayles, Mrs. Hidlebrand, Dr. Hugh Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy and 3 children, P. B. Blorr, Geo. Blair, Miss Clara Day, Miss Susan Day, E. M. Howell, J. H. Shoup, Herman Ray, Robt. J. Adams, A. Adams, Mrs. Mary McHenry, Isadore Leman, J. Madanick, A. Adamson, Jno. Berfender, D. Durin, E. Littlesby, C. Littlesby, Samuel McClurg, John Smith, M. Cain, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Quaker City, from Charleston—Chas. C. Leary, Charles Carryl, H. Coggill, L. M. Franklin, G. H. Happock, G. W. Johnson, J. F. Southerland, Asst. Surgeon J. J. Connell, U. S. A., Adolph Hanks, G. E. Searle, Rev. C. H. Bulkley and lady, Mrs. A. E. F. Boyd, Miss W. J. MacIntosh, Miss M. Gleason, Miss E. Simers, Mrs. H. L. Herring, Mrs. J. S. Jones, Miss P. Jacobs, H. D. Lowndes, and 14 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 44 | Sun sets..... 4 44 | Moon sets......10 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 31 | Gov. Island.12 20 | Hell Gate... 1 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Manhattan, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, C. A. Whitney.

Steamers Miami, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Salvor, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Ontario, Hosmer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Homeward Bound, Gilmore, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Brigs Eclipse, (Br.,) Peterson, Demarara; Haidee, (Br.,) West, Kingston, Jam., Henry De Cordova; Arizona, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Queen of the South, Anderson, Demarara, Jos. Eneas; Francis Levy, Levy, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Emma Dean, Atkinson, Curacao, Theo. Foulkes; M. A. Benson, (Br.,) Smith, Rio Janeiro, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners C. Thompson, Brewster, Curacao, S. W. Lewis & Co.; R. Caldwell, McCormick, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; A. J. Bentley, Williams, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Emma D. Finny, Townsend, Indianola and Lavacca, N. L. McCready & Co.; Transit, Hawkins, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Amelia, (Br.,) ——, Point-au-Petre, H. G. Vatable & Co.; M. J. McMilien, (Br.,) Burke, Jacmel, C. H. Trumbull; Benj. Brown, (Br.,) Brosseley, Savannah, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Marine, Horton, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; J. B. Meyers, Van Cleaf, Jacksonville, Dibble, Worth & Co.

Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, Mystic.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg Oct. 28, at 6 P. M., and Southampton 31st, at 9 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had mostly westerly winds during the passage. Oct. 31, at 4 P. M., off Start Point, passed steamship Bavaria. Nov. 9, 3:30 A. M., lat. 45 15, lon. 55 46, passed a wreck, keel up. 11th, 10 A. M., off Nantucket, passed steamships City of Paris and Deutshland, and at 2 P. M., passed steamship Atalanta. The S. was hove to off the Lightship in a fog for three hours.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, New-Orleans Oct. 30, passed the Bar 4th inst., with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Had gales from the 5th to the 10th, inclusive. In lat. 32, lon. 79 15, passed a ship's mast, with rigging and everything attached.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston 56 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. 11th inst., at 3:15 P. M., passed steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall, in lat. 35 56, lon. 74 47. Off Cape Hatteras, passed schr. Willie, of Baltimore, bound S.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Ernst, Bremen Oct. 28, and Southampton 31st, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 670 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Morning Star, Nelson, New-Orleans Nov. 3, and S. W. Pass 4th, at 10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison. Passed in the river, bound up, steamship Monterey. 7th, 5 P. M., passed steamship Missouri, hence for New-Orleans. 8th, lat. 26 53, lon. 79 58, spoke schr. Carrie, strg. S. W.

Steamship Prometheus, Beckett, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with cotton, &c., to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship C. C. Leary, Simmons, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Washington, Chichester, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Francis A. Palmer, (of Liverpool,) Barnaby, Liverpool Oct. 12, with mdse. to Smith & Dunning. Had very heavy weather up to the Banks; since then light westerly winds and fine weather. Off Nantucket, took a pilot from boat No. 23.

Bark Washington, (Hamb.,) Peyn, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. and 172 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had 19 deaths on the passage. Has been sent to the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Capella, (Brem.,) Christoffer, Bremen 38 ds., in ballast, and 288 passengers to Thiell, Seiler & Co. Has had one birth and one death among the passengers. No date, saw ship Emerald Isle, bound E.

Bark Hazard, Corson, Boston 48 hours, in ballast.

Brig W. H. Bickmore, (of St. George,) Bickmore, Savannah 12 ds., via Fortress Monroe 3 ds., with cotton to master.

Brig Laura, (of Dartmouth,) Couch, Patras 64 ds., with currants to G. F. Bulley. Nov. 1, lat. 34 37, lon. 64 13, saw a vessel's spar, painted white, supposed a ship's mizzenmast.

Brig Pavilion, (Br.,) Parker, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Laura, (Br.,) Couch, Patras 64 ds., with currants to George F. Bulley.

Brig Haze, Hall, Providence.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Ellingwood, Georgetown 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. Cheviot, Nash, Addison, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Smith, York River 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. F, B, Anderson, Clark, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Menawa, Disoway, Charleston 10 ds., with yellow pine to Abm. Bell's Son.

Schr. Only Daughter, Matthews, Norfolk 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Haikins, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Tilton, Chincoteague 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Exemplar, (Br.,) Brooks, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Spray, (Br.,) Proctor, Cape Canso, with herrings to master.

Schr. Lynchburgh, Van Cleaf, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Jason, Stewart, Machias, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Ella F. Crowell, Stevens, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence, with mdse.

Schr. J. A. Rich, Higgins, Ellsworth, with lumber.

Schr. A. L. Ferro, ——, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Reno, Foster, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Barbara, Haley, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., wood.

Schr. S. M. Sherman, Glover, Newport, for Baltimore.

Schr. Niger, Thompson, Harwich.

Schr. Evergreen, Bellcote, Providence.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Harwich.

Schr. G. L. Green, Paine, New-London.

Schr. R. S. Miller, White, Providence.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. D. Russell, Holt, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Charles Hill, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Midnight, Silley, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Providence.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, with molasses.

Schr. Wellington, Barber, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Dan Simmons, Doane, Harwich.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Owen Bearse, ——, Boston.

Schr. Quickstep, Richardson, Virginia 7 ds., spars.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Norfolk 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Georgetown 4 ds., wood.

Schr. L. B. Ives, Willes, Hilton Head 18 ds., with guns.

Schr. Vendovi, Gregory, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Union, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, with mdse. to Geo. N. Stranahan.

BELOW—Bark Crested Wave, King, from Shields.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 12—Arr. steamers Mary Sanford, Ashland and Nereus, from New-York; bark Furk Coverest, from Gottenberg; brigs St. Nicolai, from Malaga; Benj. Carver, from Jacksonville, and J. & H. Cromley, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. steamers City of Bath, from Savannah; Rebecca Clyde, from New-York; bark Geo. Durkee, from Androscoggin.

Spoken, &c.

Champion—brig, from New-York for St. John's, N. F., Nov. 11, lat. 40 45, lon. 69.

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000 IN GREENBACKS.

KELLEY'S GRAND

NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.

Will be given at the Wabash-av. Rink, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17, 1866,

250,000 VALUABLE GIFTS,

VALUED AT $500,000,

will be presented to ticket holders, including

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

PRICE OF TICKETS $1 EACH.

Five for $4 50; 10 for $9.

Agents are requested to make returns for all tickets sold, and return all unsold on the 17th inst. All tickets not paid for by the evening of the 17th will be canceled. All orders for tickets up to the evening of the 17th will be filled.

All communications should be addressed to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

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DALLEY'S

GALVANIC HORSE SALVE.

Its success is wonderful, every one who has tried it confesses it to be the best ointment or liniment in use. Cases of QUITTOR, GREASE, THRUSH and SPRAINS, which were given up as incurable, have been cured permanently by a few boxes.

Every horse owner should have it, as it positively cures SCRATCHES, GALLS, BRUISES, OLD SORES, and CUTS. It is useful in simple as well as severe cases, being very easy of application, and washing off with a little soap and water.

As a Hoof ointment it is freely acknowledged to be the best, softening and preserving the hoof. Fifty cents a box. Sold by Druggists, Harness Makers, Veterinary Surgeons, and at the Depot, 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

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"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c., &c.

Boxes, Bottles and Flasks, 25c., 50c. and $1 sizes.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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PREPARATION OF

BITTER-SWEET AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Used to Soften and Beautify the Skin, remove Freckles, Pimples, Eruptions, &c.

Ladies are now using it in preference to all others.

Bottles, $1.

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CELEBRATED

BISHOP PILLS,

A UNIVERSAL DINNER PILL,

For Nervous and Sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Colics, Chills, Fevers, and general derangement of the Digestive Organs.

Boxes, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 sizes.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

And by HENRY R. COSTAR, Depot No. 484 Broadway, New-York.

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CURTAIN GOODS,

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PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

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SAVES 40 PER CENT IN FUEL.

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GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, Greenwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 637, Nov. 12, 1866.

59, 30, 3, 55, 78, 75, 46, 71, 33, 4, 14, 21, 35.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 638, Nov. 12, 1866.

72, 7, 60, 24, 8, 18, 12, 9, 5, 52, 2, 29.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 587, Nov. 12, 1866.

58, 59, 19, 13, 63, 10, 50, 3, 36, 47, 11, 43, 21.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 588, Nov. 12, 1866.

68, 50, 24, 51, 13, 22, 5, 32, 1, 41, 54, 61.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

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